RICE IN THE RING.

The Secretary of State Writes to Governor Cooper.

He Is Anxious for an Investigation of His Office.

The Premier a Statesman Bearing to His Duties.

How He Celebrates His Return from His Vacation.

Rice Writes to Cooper.

DENVER, July 24.—Secretary of State James Rice sent the following communication to Governor Cooper today which fully explains itself:

DENVER, Colo., July 24, 1889.

To His Excellency, Job A. Cooper, Governor of Colorado.

SIR.—In view of the recent publications and utterances affecting the office of the secretary of state of the state of Colorado, I respectfully call your attention to the provision of the constitution of the state of Colorado, which authorizes the governor to require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and which requires that such information shall be given upon oath whenever so requested. I have the honor to inform you that as secretary of state of the state of Colorado I shall be glad at any time to furnish to you, under the constitutional provision referred to, a full statement in writing upon any subject relating to the duties of my office, together with such information relating to the property of the state in my custody as you may require. I have the honor to remain yours respectfully,

Signed JAMES RICE,
Secretary of State.

Negro Barbarians.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—A child sacrificed to a pseudo Messiah who has been working among the negroes of Liberty county has just been discovered in a remote part of that county. The child was black and its throat was cut and its ears missing. The negroes are possessed by a religious craze and will not talk of the murder but it is believed that the parents did the killing. They are disciples of a false Christ who has preached frequently of human sacrifices. The coroner is investigating the negroes amenable share of religious frenzy.

Edward James, who is acting as pastor of the congregation since Orta, the false Christ, was sent to the asylum ten days ago, appears before the audience a most perfect picture when he preaches.

The Deadly Coal Oil.

DENVER, July 24.—Arthur Perkins a lad of 11 years, attempted to kindle a fire in the chicken stove with the aid of coal oil. An explosion followed and the boy was enveloped in a sheet of flame and horribly burned before the fire was extinguished. He cannot recover. Henry Perkins, the father of the lad, is a laborer employed in the commission house of Williams & Wood, on Blake street, and was unaware of the accident until coming home to dinner half an hour later. The mother of the children has been dead some years and the father, son and daughter have been keeping house together the best they could in a little double room frame house on Platte street, to which they had removed but last Saturday.

Mixing Names.

DENVER, July 24.—A man named P. J. Flynn, who at various times has been connected with several newspapers of this city, was arrested last night upon the charge of passing worthless checks. The well known agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in this city bears the same name and has been greatly annoyed by the arrest of the man under arrest and whom he never saw and does not know. The high character of the railroad man has greatly aided the rascal in his dishonest transactions, which now amount to several hundred dollars.

Exempted from the Exclusion Act.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Solicitor Hepburn, to whom the question was referred, is of the opinion that there is nothing in the Chinese exclusion act to prohibit the landing in the United States of Chinese who enlisted as servants on the United States naval vessels recently at Samoa and whose service will terminate upon the arrival of the vessels at San Francisco. The solicitor considers that these men form a working outfit of the vessels and they are exempted from the operations of the exclusion act.

Judiciary Committee Report.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 24.—The judiciary committee has at last reported to the convention. The committee recommends a supreme court of three judges, six judicial districts with as many judges and that the present system of justices of the peace be retained. The terms of the judges of the supreme court is to be six years. The Scandinavian temperance society of North Dakota has petitioned the convention, on behalf of the Scandinavian inhabitants, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the state.

The Royal Grants.

LONDON, July 24.—Since Labouchere left on the table in the house of commons the motion to substitute for the report of the royal grants committee an address to the queen stating that the sums given the royal family are a ready supply sufficient and that further supplies are needed they ought to be provided through retrenchment in expenses of the royal household and not by fresh demands upon the taxpayers, there has been a rupture among the liberals and Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Parnell have decided to support the government. John Morley will move an amendment against increasing the allowances of the royal family unless when the next request is made it be accompanied by a pledge that it will be the final one. Gladstone's pressure upon Labouchere to withdraw the motion has been futile, and Labouchere will listen to no compromise. The Parnellite members of the house of commons are working in for the government, greatly to the disgust of the radicals. The opposition being thus at sixes and sevens, a large government majority on the report of the royal grants committee is assured.

Hogan Still Living.

DETROIT, July 24.—The Journal prints a dispatch from Jackson regarding Hogan, the missing aeronaut. Harvey Power, of Jackson, who has known Hogan from boyhood, states that last Thursday he saw Hogan in Jackson and talked with him. Hogan requested him to keep quiet for a time. The foregoing is considered reliable. Two other men claim to have positive knowledge that Hogan is in hiding while he recovers from his accident.

Decision for Bell.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A final decision was rendered today by Judge Brogan in the federal court in a long pending litigation between the Bell and Cushman telephone companies, the former having sued the latter for infringement of a patent. The decree in both suits is against the Cushman company and a fine of one dollar and costs is assessed against it and it is ordered to turn over all its telephones to the Bell company.

Report of the Judiciary Committee.

HELENA, Mont., July 24.—In convention today the judiciary committee reported that the convention has the right and power to provide that all or any state, district or county officers provided for by the constitution shall be elected in such time and for such terms as may be prescribed or provided and that any district or county officers now holding offices under the laws of the territory may continue in office under the constitution until such time as may be prescribed. The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of judiciary bills, organizing districts and the apportionment of judges.

The Chinese May Pass Through.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The attorney general has given the secretary of the treasury an opinion to the effect that there is no legal objection to the transit through the United States of the Chinamen recently arrived at New Orleans from Cuba, en route for China via San Francisco. The Chinese minister has asked that these men be permitted to cross the United States on their way home, and it is probable, in view of the attorney general's opinion, that his request will be granted. This opinion is in accord with a decision given by Solicitor Hepburn on the same question some weeks ago, which was, however, not accepted by the treasury department.

The Story Disbelieved.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Dr. Allen, the secretary of the Corean embassy, called at the state department this morning and talked with Acting Secretary Wharton about the case of Mrs. Mattie E. Heron, the missionary reported to be under sentence of death in Corea for preaching the doctrines of Christianity. Dr. Allen stated to Wharton his entire disbelief in the truth of the story. Even if the lady had been charged with the offense she would be under the jurisdiction of consular courts, and the emperor, except by the exercise of arbitrary power, could not have ordered her execution.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The report that Mrs. Heron, a Presbyterian missionary in Corea, has been sentenced to death for teaching Christianity, is not credited by the officials of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions.

Long Lost Cargo Recovered.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The wreck of the English bark Medway, which foundered in 1858 while bound from London to Philadelphia with a cargo of tin, lead and spelter worth over $50,000, has been located by the Atlantic and Gulf Wrecking company, of Cape Hennepin. The schooner Magee today anchored at the Arsenal street wharf a consignment of various metals from the Medway's cargo, which had been brought to the surface by divers, and although corroded by the action of salt water the entire consignment was sold at the highest market rates. The Medway's cargo was consigned to Penrose & Burton, the old time Philadelphia shipbrokers, who are long since dead and have passed out of the public view.

The Southern Pacific's Demand.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The proposition of the Southern Pacific railroad to guarantee to the Canadian Pacific six per cent of the Pacific coast traffic and abolish its differentials was considered today by the executive committee of the Trans-Continental association. The only agreement that could be reached was to recommend a reduction of the differentials and a report to that effect was submitted to the general meeting, but the Southern Pacific refused to accept it. That road insisted that its proposition must be accepted or it would go out of the association. To make matters worse the Denver and Rio Grande Western road demanded a differential rate on the Trans-Continental traffic on the ground that it is a narrow guage road. This demand was referred to a special committee. No conclusion in regard to the matter under consideration was reached and the meeting adjourned until tomorrow.

The passenger department adopted a resolution making a rate of one fare for the round trip for veterans attending the G. A. R. encampment at Milwaukee, but was so popular there has no jury would convict him. It was then found that Eugene and Hanson were the same person, and Inspector Byrnes had him arrested on the first charge. It was with great difficulty that he was extradited.

Wyoming Lynchers Arrested.

DENVER, July 25.—A special from Douglas, Wyoming, regarding the lynching of James Averill and B. A. Watson on the Sweetwater, for cattle rustling, says: The man and woman were on their way to Casper and were surprised by the lynchers near the Sweetwater, and while in the act of hanging them a man named Buchanan, a friend of Averill's, appeared on the scene and fired into the mob, wounding John Durbin in the hip. The lynchers then pursued Buchanan, who recently rides to Casper and told his story. Warrants were issued for the lynchers and a deputy sheriff with a posse of seven men started for the scene of the tragedy, arriving there on Monday morning, where they found the bloated bodies of Averill and Watson hanging from a limb of a stunted pine, their tongues protruded from their lips, their eyes hanging out upon their cheeks and their faces swollen and discolored almost beyond recognition. Judging from the signs, a desperate struggle had taken place on the part of both the man and woman had fought for their lives until the last. Their bodies were cut down and taken to the Beaty's ranch, where the coroner empaneled a jury, who found a verdict to the effect that the deceased met their death at the hands of John Durbin, Tom Sunn, J. B. Bonine, Sam Johnson and a man named McLean. The two bodies were then placed in a box and buried on the ranch. The sheriff then proceeded to the ranch of Tom Sunn, who readily gave the names of the other lynchers. Sunn was taken into custody and the party went from there to Bonine's ranch, where he was also arrested. Both prisoners admitted they had assisted in the hanging, and when informed that they would be taken to Rawlins Bonine told the sheriff to take a look at every tree on his way back to Casper, as he would be likely to find six or eight more cattle rustlers hanging by the neck. The two prisoners were taken to Rawlins today, where they waived examination and were bound over in the sum of $5,000. It is thought that Sheriff Watson will reach there sometime tomorrow with the other lynchers. All who participated in the hanging are among the foremost citizens of the Sweetwater valley. Durbin lives in Cheyenne and is one of the pillars of the church. Bonine is the son of a wealthy business man, and Tom Sunn an old pioneer scout known all over the west.

Lewis Bros. & Co. Fail.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Surprise was occasioned in business circles this morning by the announcement that the firm of Lewis Bros. & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers on Chestnut, above Second, had made an assignment. While the exact amount cannot as yet be ascertained, it is thought that the liabilities will sum up nearly four millions.

The firm is one of the largest in this line in the city and perhaps in the country. It has houses in many of the large cities of the United States, notably New York, Chicago, Baltimore and Boston. The members of the firm reside in this city and Geo. W. Wharton, Joseph W. Lewis and Henry Lewis. Wharton when seen this morning promptly admitted the correctness of the rumor that his firm had made an assignment. Cornelius W. Bliss, of New York, of the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., he stated was the assignee.

"I am unable," continued Wharton, "to state the amount of our liabilities, however, I feel convinced that they will not be much in excess of our assets. Of course it is impossible to determine these things until an examination of the books has been made. We are now going over our books and will probably know more definitely to-night how and where we stand. If we could have had only two or three days more I am sure we would have been able to close over the counter but the blow fell just at the wrong time, and our only course was to make an assignment, which we did. For some time past our business prospects have been bright, but you know you can't market paper."

NEW YORK, July 25.—The assignment papers of Lewis Bros. & Co. were filed in the county clerk's office this afternoon. Cornelius W. Bliss was made assignee. The assignment was executed in Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—The banks and banks here will be involved by the failure of Lewis Bros. & Co. to the amount of $3,000. The local banks have about $3,000 of their paper and the result is felt among half a dozen firms. None of them will be seriously embarrassed.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Prominent dry goods men here estimate that Lewis Bros. & Co. have in Baltimore more than half a million assets and no liabilities.

Workmen Bound for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A party of forty-two representative workingmen sailed for a tour through the principal manufacturing centers of England, Scotland, France, Germany, Belgium and the low countries on the steamer Etruria today.

A STATEMENT BY RICE.

The Secretary of State Declares the Charges False.

He Wants a Thorough Investigation of All His Acts.

Explanation of How State Contracts Were Awarded.

Thinks the Attacks are Animated by Political Hatred.

An Interview With Rice.

DENVER, July 25.—In an interview with a representative of the Pueblo Chieftain today, Secretary of State Rice had the following to say regarding the charges recently made against him.

"Many friends have advised me not to make any public statement at this time, but to wait until a charge is preferred against me by the grand jury of this county or until such a time as the governor has made an investigation into the affairs of my office. It is true that this advice is from friends in whose opinion I have the greatest confidence, yet it seems to me that the good people of Colorado, whose servant I am and with whom I have lived for more than twenty years, are entitled to some expression from me, and that too as soon as possible after my return home. Yes, it is true that I keenly feel this trouble, how could it be otherwise? I have been a citizen of Colorado for nearly twenty-five years. I have a personal acquaintance with a great number of people in every county in the state. I have been twice honored by them by immense majorities for this office and have held many other important positions of trust in Colorado. During all this time no man has ever dared to utter one word against my integrity as a man or an officer.

"It is impossible for me in general to answer all these charges so recklessly made, for I do not know what they are; but I am here to stay and will not rest until there has been the most thorough and complete investigation of every official act of mine. I demand this and will be satisfied with nothing less. In an entire life of uprightness and honor to be destroyed by false and malicious charges, the motive for which is well understood? I denounce these charges so far as they in any manner affect my official acts or myself personally as false in every particular.

"I wish to call your attention to the statutes of this state with reference to the contract for supplies of furniture, stationery and printing for the departments of the state government. The secretary of state is required to advertise for bids for these different articles for a period of four weeks, such advertisements to be published thirty days before the meeting of the legislature. Acting under this law I caused to be published for four weeks in the Denver Republican and Pueblo Chieftain the advertisement for proposals for supplies as published in the Associated Press dispatches of a recent date. Messrs Lawrence & Co. and other firms made bids to furnish the stationery for the state. The Denver Times, the Colorado Springs GAZETTE and Collier & Cleveland bid for the state printing. There were no bids received for furniture.

"On the 15th day of December, 1888, the bids were opened in the presence of the governor, the attorney general and myself as required by law, and the contract for stationery was awarded to Lawrence & Co., and that for printing to Collier & Cleveland. The legislature was about to meet, the rooms had to be furnished, we could not again advertise for furniture, as we did not have the necessary time under the law, and there was but one thing left for me to do, and that was to buy the furniture. I went to Graham & Weber and told them I wished them to furnish the legislative hall and committee rooms in a manner creditable to the state, and that I expected to pay honest prices for the articles furnished. I purchased only those articles I considered necessary and no more. The articles now purchased by me were ordered by the legislature through its proper committees.

"Of course every man in Colorado knows that I am not the custodian of property of the state used by the legislature during its session. I have every article turned over to me by the legislature when it adjourned, and I think this is substantially all that was ever purchased. I can and will satisfactorily account for every article that I have had anything to do with. Understand me I am now talking about the furniture for the Seventh general assembly. I did not purchase the furniture used by the Sixth general assembly. Such articles as were turned over to me by that legislature I stored for twenty-four months and paid $50 per month for storage. Part of this was sold before the last legislature met, and I have an account of every article sold and the price for which it was sold. This money, of course, belongs to the state. The articles not sold are still on hand and belong to the state. That furniture was not for use. This is a fact that any one can demonstrate.

"Now, about the stationery. The contract was awarded to Lawrence & Co. I purchased about $3000 for the use of the legislature. The legislature itself purchased the rest and certified to the correctness of the bills. I only certified that the articles purchased by them were in accordance with the contract price. I had nothing whatever to do with the articles they purchased. It was their business, not mine. During the session they were supreme. The same may be said substantially about the printing bills. These articles on me, arranged so as by policemen and made with fair and if no other benefit comes from them, I feel sure they will arouse the public sense to the cruelty and indecency of such assaults."

Bishop Machebeuf's Will.

DENVER, July 25.—The last will and testament of the late Bishop Machebeuf was filed in the county court yesterday. Some estimate the will as representing as low as $50,000 and some as high as $1,000,000 in Denver church property and property throughout Colorado. The bishop's life insurance was $5,000. Archbishop Salpointe of Santa Fe and the Very Rev. John B. Raverey, vicar general of Denver, are made executors of the will. The will will come up for probate next September.

The bishop made several bequests of $5,000 to various Catholic institutions in this city, and 200 acres of his farm of 440 acres on Clear creek in Jefferson county for a home for orphan boys. The interest on his $5,000 life insurance policy is left for the education of his grand nephew, France. Five thousand dollars is given towards the building of the proposed new Catholic cathedral. To the Sisters Orphan asylum in Denver $5,000 is given for the use of the asylum. Like amounts are bequeathed to the House of the Good Shepherd and to the St. Vincent De Paul society of Denver for the poor.

The bishop asked that at least 1000 masses may be said for the repose of his soul. To Rev. Father Mara, superior of the Mission Society of Jesus in Colorado and New Mexico, he bequeathed certain property at Morrison, which may be used when circumstances permit for a novitiate, scholastic or house of retreat for invalid fathers, or for private retreats of the priests of the diocese. All his library books are given to Bishop Marz and to the Catholic bishops of Denver. Unto Bishop Marz and his successors all the church property of every nature and description is given. Rev. Thomas J. Flynn and Charles De May are witnesses to the will.

Reduced Eastern Rates.

DENVER, July 25.—It is announced that the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth road will to-morrow announce a reduction of 15 cents per 100 pounds on first-class freight from Denver to New York and the Atlantic seaboard via Galveston and the Gulf of Mexico. It is also announced that a further reduction of four cents will be made within a few days, making a total reduction of 22 cents. Arrangements are also being made to extend this reduced seaboard rate to Utah, Montana and all northwestern points. The action of the Fort Worth is causing no little consternation among the western trunk lines and several conferences of the railroad officials in this city were held to-day. Much speculation was also made as to the effect this cut will have upon western freight traffic and principally upon the lake and canal rates.

The 1892 Exposition.

NEW YORK, July 25.—In response to invitations extended by Mayor Grant, representative business men generally of the city assembled in the city hall this afternoon to consider the project for holding an international exposition in 1892. The mayor presided.

The appointment of four committees, one on permanent organization, one on finance, one on legislation and another on site and buildings was decided on. The chamber of commerce this afternoon appointed a committee of sixty of the most prominent citizens to co-operate with the national, state and city authorities in promoting and making a success of the exposition.

Villard's Latest Deal.

WINNIPEG, July 25.—It has become known that as the result of Villard's recent visit here the Northern Pacific officers are about to secure control of the Manitoba Northwestern railroad. This road is 205 miles long and has 26 miles of branches. It extends in a northwesterly direction from Portage La Pearce, sixty miles west of Winnipeg and taps a magnificent agricultural country. The objective point is Prince Albert at the forks of the two Saskatchewan rivers. It is the most important key to the vast Saskatchewan country and will prove an important feeder to the Northern Pacific.

The Secret Consistory.

LONDON, July 25.—The Standard's correspondent at Rome says: I am authorized to state that the principal reason for the convening of the recent secret consistory was the fact that the French government had advised the pope to quit Rome and had offered him an asylum in France. The pope told the cardinals that he had refused the offer because he would not cause France to declare war against Italy for his sake, he being personally well disposed toward the government.

Cut Nail Trust.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 24.—At a meeting of the Western Cut Nail association preliminary steps looking to the combination of all cut nail mills, by which their product will be handled by a single central organization, were taken.

Fine Petroleum Found.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 25.—Mayor Burrois, the Dominion land surveyor of customs writes from the Crows Nest pass in the Rocky mountains that he has discovered petroleum. Ninety-one per cent of the find is kerosene oil and five per cent heavy. This is the best oil that has ever been found.

ENGINEER DROWNED.

F. M. Brown Loses His Life While Exploring the Colorado.

His Boat Capsized While Running Through Marble Canon.

Two Other Members of the Party Meet the Same Sad Fate.

Chief Engineer Stanton Telegraphs the News from Utah.

An Engineer Drowned.

DENVER, July 22.—A party of surveyors, headed by Frank M. Brown, left here on May 25 for the purpose of exploring the Colorado river with a view to building a railroad by that route to the Pacific coast. To-day the following telegram was received from the expedition:

KANAB, Utah, July 22.

President Frank M. Brown was drowned in the Colorado river in Marble canon July 10 by his boat being capsized while running the rapids. He was thrown into a whirlpool and unable to get out of it while another man in his boat was thrown into the current and carried down about 600 feet and landed. All the other boats in the expedition went through the rapids safely and my boat reached the point where Brown was thrown one-half minute after the accident happened and less than five seconds after he sank for the last time. Five days after, while working our way down, another boat was driven against a cliff and in pushing it off was capsized, and two boatmen, Peter Hasborough and Henry C. Richards, were both drowned before assistance could reach them. It is impossible to recover any of the bodies.

Signed, ROBERT B. STANTON,
Chief Engineer.

Excitement in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 23.—The decision of the land office ousting "sooners," as those who entered Oklahoma before noon on April 22 are called, is causing excitement throughout Oklahoma. Two hundred men were in line yesterday morning waiting for the land office to open. A large majority were waiting to file on claims already entered by men supposed to have been in the territory before noon on April 22. The question now is whether the ruling applies to the seven hundred town lots in Guthrie occupied before noon.

Sioux Indians Signing.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, Dakota, July 22.—This morning Charger, Little No Heart and Swift Bird signed with a number of their following. White Swan still remains obstinate and no impression so far has been made on him. His band is the largest on the reservation and consists mainly of the old hostile Indians who were for some years held by the war department as prisoners of war. These Indians have made little progress and are unwilling to permit any others to improve. In spite of the opposing efforts, however, the commissioners are slowly progressing. Two hundred and fifty have signed.

An Angry Sporting Man.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Parson Davies, of Chicago, arrived here to-night. He is stopping at the Continental hotel. At the Hoffman House the parson met E. J. Van Horn, a sporting man from North Platte, Mont. Van Horn won $20,000 on Sullivan and began blackguarding Davies, who was a Kilrain man, about the backing he had given Kilrain and Jackson the colored pugilist. Davies became angry and knocked Van Horn down. Davies says Jackson can get $20,000 backing to fight Sullivan. He is here to arrange the fight if possible.

Tenants Defense League.

LONDON, July 22.—The Parnellite members of parliament met to-day to discuss the subject of the Tenants Defense league. A resolution was adopted declaring that the object of the new organization is to counteract in a legal manner and ord. combinations formed for the purpose of extorting unjust rent and arrears.

Bryant to Sell Out.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—It is reported that Bryant, the well known turf man, will sell his interest in Proctor Knott and Come to Taw to his partner, Geo Scoggin. Bryant will at the same time sell out all his other race horses. Next year he will again come upon the turf with an entirely new stable. The sales to take place after the Saratoga meeting.

Hippolyte Repulsed.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The captain of the Atlas line steamship Alene brings the news that on July 11 Hippolyte attempted to take Port au Prince and on the 12th he also made several assaults but was repulsed each time with loss. Subsequently he retreated to Croix point about nine miles from Port au Prince where he is now encamped.

The Missing Balloon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—An inflated bag answering the description of Hogan's air ship, passed over this city last night. It went from northeast to southwest and appeared to be two miles high.

NEW YORK, July 22.—P. C. Campbell, owner of the balloon in which the ill-fated aeronaut Hogan went up, says that it is not true that he has sent a telegram to Hogan's wife at Jackson, Mich. saying that her husband alighted safely on Long Island. Campbell has no knowledge as to Hogan's whereabouts and is inclined to give him up for lost.

Lawyers Rebuked.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In a Colorado mineral case pending before him on an appeal from the local land office at Leadville, Colorado, Secretary Noble has directed that the briefs filed by counsel be stricken from the records and returned to them because of the scurrilous and vituperative language directed against each other contained therein. The secretary remands the case for further hearing and then says that when an attorney so forgets the dignity of his profession, the courtesy which should characterize his conduct towards his associates and the duty he owes the department as to print in his brief, insulting epithets and vulgar vituperation as has been done, especially in the last two briefs referred to, the respect due the officers of the law demands that such conduct be severely rebuked.

Life in the West.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—A special from Albuquerque, N. M., says: Last Saturday three cattle and horse thieves, members of a notorious band of Mexicans, who have committed many depredations in this city, were captured by Deputy Sheriff Lowens and posse and imprisoned in a vacant house near Kelly, N. M. Before their capture the thieves, three in number, engaged the posse in a battle during which their leader and Deputy Lowens were shot dead. Last night a party of cowboys proceeded to the house where the remaining two thieves were imprisoned, overpowered the guard and hanged the prisoners after riddling them with bullets.

Denver and Rio Grande Western.

SALT LAKE, July 22.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rio Grande Western railway was held in the company's office in this city to-day. Nearly all the stock was represented. The following directors were elected: W. J. Palmer, George Foster Peabody, New York; D. C. Dodge, Denver; Joseph D. Potts, New York; Barnabas Schlesinger, Boston; Chas. F. Cande, Jos. C. Parish, J. Kennedy Tod, Fred. Olcott, New York. With the exception of General Palmer, Colonel Dodge and Mr. Peabody the directory is all new men. The board will meet in New York in a few days and elect officers.

The Nipsic's Commander.

DENVER, July 23.—Commander D. W. Mullen, United States navy, who commanded the United States man of war Nipsic, which was the only American gunboat not wrecked at Samoa, passed through this city this evening on his way to Annapolis, where he goes in response to orders from the navy department. Commander Mullen is the officer who compelled the Germans to lower their colors in the harbor of Apia. He left that port June 22, and arrived at San Francisco on July 3. He is a plain, plump man, of robust physique, wears a full beard cropped close, and is a most interesting and ready talker.

In response to the question as to how he happened to be away from the Nipsic, which is either at Samoa or en route to Auckland, New Zealand, he said: "I left Apia for Auckland May 9 under convoy of the Alert, but after going 250 miles, which took six days time, I decided that the lives of the 200 men on board would be imperiled in the event of a storm so unseaworthy was the Nipsic. So I ordered a return to Apia. My decision was reached after a consultation with the officers of the Alert. The Nipsic's rudder was gone, she was unmanageable, the coal supply was insufficient and if we had encountered bad weather we could not have towed our own boats and the Alert could not have saved a man. At Apia Admiral Kimberly disapproved of my action and I requested to be relieved of my command. My request was granted and I am now on my way to Annapolis under orders."

Christianity in Corea.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Dr. H. N. Allen, secretary of the Corean legation, who has spent many years in Corea, was interviewed to-night in regard to the story that Mrs. Herron was to be hanged in Corea for preaching christianity. The doctor laughed in ridicule at the story and said: "I was amused by it and I know the Coreans too well to think they would do anything of the kind. The story is altogether improbable. If anything of the kind had occurred it would have created the biggest sensation there for years and the American minister would have known all about it. Moreover, Mrs. Herron was not a missionary."

The doctor added that the Coreans looked upon Christianity with great disfavor and had made it a capital crime. They had done this years ago when they thought the Jesuits were endeavoring to secure control of the government. The law was a dead letter and merely a form. American missionaries preached in the country and about two years ago missionaries who had passports were sent to Seoul, the capital, when found to have preached Christianity, but nothing was done to them.

Fraudulent Money.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Star will publish an article declaring that the officers of the treasury have made a startling discovery showing that a conspiracy has been in operation among those who print government securities, by which a large amount of fraudulent government money has been printed and issued.

The investigation thus alleged disclosed the fact that the employes of the bureau of engraving and printing printed government notes from plates and dies in the bureau and have put counterfeit money in circulation.

From the nature of the case bad money cannot be distinguished from genuine and authorized issues. It is impossible to state how much has been put in circulation, but it is thought that it runs up to quite a large amount.

Inquiry was made by an Associated Press reporter of several officers of the treasury department and elicited the statement that they know nothing whatever of the matter.

Pension Reratings.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Noble has issued an order directing Dr. George Wing and H. D. Bruce, of the board of pension appeals, and Judge Frank L. Campbell, of the assistant attorney general's office of the interior department, as a committee to forthwith enter upon an investigation of a rerating of pensions made by the pension bureau during the last twelve months, and especially those of pensioners in the government service, with a view of ascertaining whether any such reratings have been made in violation of the law.

MAKING NEW STATES.

Work of the Constitutional Conventions now in Session.

The Williams-Constitution Considered a Wise Document.

Provisions regarding County and Municipal Governments.

Senator Stewart to Talk on Silver and Irrigation To-Day.

Constitution Building.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 22.—Williams' constitution, a synopsis of which was given in the Associated press dispatches last night is the subject of much discussion. All who read it admit that the convention would not make any serious mistake in adopting it, but it is not in harmony with some of the hobbies and must therefore undergo amendment and demoralization. It is not entirely set aside for a new document.

A number of proposed articles were introduced in the convention to-day and it was ordered that all standing committees be required to report by Thursday of the present week. This is done to force the convention to business. The event of the day was the consideration of a resolution providing for a single body legislature. The leading champion of the one house idea was Stevens of Ransom, who delivered a carefully prepared speech. Rev. Ezra Turner, of Bottineau, and Parsons, of Morton, also spoke in favor of the one house plan. The question was discussed in committee of the whole, but the committee rose without reaching a vote.

State Making at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 22.—In the convention to-day a telegram was read from Attorney General Williams saying that Senator Stewart of Nevada would like to deliver an address on irrigation and silver. By a strict party vote of 25 to 7 an invitation was extended to him and he will speak here to-morrow, though he will not have much of an audience as the convention is going to attend a big clam bake extended by the local board of trade.

A petition was presented from teachers asking for the education test for voters. The report of the committee on county and municipal governments provides that no county shall be created with less than 2,000 inhabitants. The debt is to be divided pro rata except for buildings that remain wholly in one of the new counties created by any divisions but the rights of present creditors shall not be impaired. It creates the new office of county clerk and provides that except the public administrators, surveyors and coroners, all the offices shall be salaried. The officials are only eligible for two successive terms and their salaries cannot be increased or the term of office extended while they are in office. The legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, towns or municipalities for local purposes, such power being vested absolutely in the local authorities.

Dwyer offered a proposition that any public official who accepted a railroad pass should be impeached and become ineligible to re-election. This was received with cries of "poor official," and much laughter. An effort was made to get a vote on a report favoring prohibition, but it was postponed until Monday. It has apparently no chance of passing in any shape.

Sullivan Celebrating.

NEW YORK, July 23.—John L. Sullivan came into possession of $20,000 this afternoon. It was the stake money in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, and was paid over by Stakeholder Cridge at his establishment in West Twenty-eighth street. Cridge telegraphed from Long Branch last night that he would like to meet John L. and his backers to-day. It was one o'clock in the afternoon when Sullivan and his party arrived at Cridge's. He was accompanied by Lumley, Johnston and Wakely. After some conversation Cridge drew forth a roll of bills. There were just forty of them of the denomination of $500 each. Sullivan took the greenbacks, sat down at a table, counted them very carefully twice and then shoving the wealth into his pocket, he thanked Cridge for accepting the office of stakeholder and taking such good care of the money. The fighter then invited all hands out to drink to his health in bumpers of champagne. Stakeholder Cridge then said the $20,000 in cash was not all he had to dispose of. He then produced the Police Gazette championship belt. According to the stipulations of Richard K. Fox, the donor of the belt, as Cridge understood them, a guarantee must be given for its safety before he would surrender it. Sullivan demurred that the belt went with the money and demanded it on the spot.

Matters were smoothed over by Wakely giving the requisite guarantee and then with the money and belt in his possession Sullivan and his party left Cridge's to celebrate the event. The first place visited was Middleton's saloon on Broadway, where Sullivan broke his first $500 bill and cracked many bottles of champagne. Every time a champagne cork popped he called for seltzer and lemon. From Middleton's the sports went to Jim Wakely's resort, where more wine was opened. When the wine gives out Sullivan will go over to Brooklyn and visit Charley Johnson's.

Johnson has the belt which Sullivan contemptuously calls a dog collar, and will have it on exhibition. Sullivan says he will take the stones out of the belt, distribute them among friends, and then melt "the collar" into a solid mass. He will have a tag attached which will read: "This is what remains of the dog collar won by John L. Sullivan in a fight with Jake Kilrain in Richburg, Miss., on July 8, 1889."

Sullivan, flushed with his recent victory, is anxious for fresh laurels in the pugilistic world. Lumley said this afternoon that Sullivan would accept the challenge of Jem Smith, England's champion and would present him with $2,500 if he would come to America and fight him under Marquis of Queensbury rules before the California Athletic club. The $20,000 stake money is not all Sullivan's. Ten thousand dollars goes to the big fellow. The balance will be divided among his backers as follows: One-half to the New York Illustrated News, one-quarter to Jim Wakely, one-quarter to Charley Johnson. It is said that in this ratio the backers will present to Billy Muldoon $2,000. Sullivan also intends to give him $1,000.

Civil Service Commission Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Acting Secretary Batcheller has appointed John F. Coblentz, of Arkansas, as a special inspector of customs for duty on the northwestern coast. It is said that the civil service commission is not satisfied with the present administration of the civil service law. Pension officer commissioner Roosevelt it is understood will make a remonstrance against the course that has been pursued.

Affairs in Hayti.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The navy department to-day received a report from Admiral Gherardi, stationed at Port au Prince, dated July 11. There was no mention of fighting. The admiral states that Hippolyte was reported to be advancing upon Port au Prince and that upon beginning an attack a force of marines would be landed from the United States ships in the harbor to protect the American representatives and the interests of the American residents. The admiral also reported that Legitime had appealed to American Minister Thompson to meet Hippolyte and endeavor to arrange some basis upon which the conflict between their forces might be stopped, but whether or not Thompson had taken any steps to carry out Legitime's wishes was not stated. The acting secretary of state said that if Thompson did act in the capacity of a peacemaker it would be as an individual entirely and not as a representative of the United States, nor acting under any authority of this government, which has all along declined to recognize either of the factions in Hayti.

Inter-State Commission Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The inter state commerce commission to-day decided that the practice of trunk lines in accepting a smaller sum for hauling grain for export between the interior and seaboard than the regular rate between the same points is in violation of the law. This decision was founded on the complaint of the New York Produce exchange against the New York Central road. The decision says: "The only practicable remedy devised for making through export rates is to add to the established inland rates from the interior to the seaboard the current ocean rate."

Human Sacrifice in Africa.

London Standard.

The steamer Congo brings news from New Calabar of a most revolting sacrifice. It seems that a few months ago the old king of Eboe died, and, as is customary in that part of the country, the traders from New Calabar went up to pay their respects to the new monarch. The traders were aware that for a short time after the old king's death the "Juju" rites are performed, but they thought that these were over. The deceased monarch's name was Imphy, and to the horror of the English traders the "Juju" ceremonies were at their highest when they entered Eboe Town.

The rites had been in operation for about two months, and already about forty people had been slain to appease the "Juju" gods. The old king was then lying in a grave which had been dug for him. The hole was a large one and deep. Lying in the same grave were nine of the king's youngest wives, and their deaths had been brought about in the most cruel manner. Each of the poor creatures had both her wrists and ankles broken, so that they could neither walk nor crawl. In this state, and suffering the most excruciating pain, the unfortunate creatures were placed at the bottom of the grave, seven of them lying side by side. The body of the king was then laid on them in a transverse direction. The two remaining women were laid down by the side of the king, lying exactly like the monarch's body. No food or water was given to the poor creatures, who were left in that position to die. It is said that death did not, as a rule, take place for four or five days. Four men were stationed round the grave, armed with clubs, ready to knock back with these weapons any of the women who, notwithstanding their maimed condition, were able to crawl to the side of the grave.

In other parts of the town further human sacrifices were taking place. Suspended from various trees were the bodies of several men. These poor fellows were also enduring the most agonizing death. In most instances holes had been bored through their feet just by the ankles. Through the holes ropes were drawn, and the men were then tied to a high tree. Their heads were, of course, hanging downward. The men were left there to die. The traders, as they were proceeding along, were unwilling witnesses of a frightful sacrificial execution. They saw a number of natives in a group, and went to the spot to see what was taking place. To their horror the white men saw a native tied by the feet and neck. The rope attached to the neck was thrown over a tree in one direction, and the rope attached to the feet was tied to a tree in the opposite direction. The ropes were then drawn tightly, and when the body was extended to its utmost length another native with a hatchet struck the neck and severed the head from the body. The head was taken to the grave, where the king was lying, while the body was eaten by the cannibal natives. The white men could do nothing to stop the barbarous practices, as to interfere with these "religious customs" would not be tolerated by the natives, and the lives of the traders would have been in peril. They, therefore, made as quick a retreat from the town as they could. The traders learned that for each of the following ten months there was to be a sacrifice of seven men.

GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

Investigation of Alleged Frauds Anxiously Awaited.

The Executive Undecided as to His Duties in the Matter.

The Attorney General's Letter Considered Unsatisfactory.

Cooper Apparently Wishes to Shift the Responsibility.

Cooper's Probable Action.

DENVER, July 23.—The Times to-night says: The probable action of Governor Cooper in regard to the newspaper accusations of fraud and collusion upon the part of state officials and business firms in connection with the supplies of the state legislature has caused considerable comment and is awaited with no little interest. The governor was found in his office this afternoon and when questioned said:

"I have not as yet arrived at any definite conclusion as to my duties in the matter. The reply of Attorney General Jones to my inquiries was not as complete and satisfactory as I had hoped for but I am now looking up the authorities to which he referred to and hope soon to be able to proceed intelligently. The suggestion that I will call upon the various officials of the state government for a full and complete statement of all transactions appertaining to their departments in connection with the charges strikes me as being a very good one indeed and I shall probably act upon it. But in justice to Secretary of State Rice, against whom the animus of the charges appear to be directed I have thought it best to defer any definite action until after his return from the east. I do not want to appear as taking any unfair advantage of any one. I am determined to do my duty in the matter whatever it may appear to be, and shall institute such an investigation as shall seem most proper when my full duties and powers are made clear. In common with all good citizens I shall do all in my power to prevent and punish fraud whenever it shall be found. But it appears to be a little as though the attorney general was trying to shift at least a portion of the responsibility connected with these charges. His position in the matter looks to me a good deal like a district attorney calling upon the court to furnish him with evidence upon which to determine whether he (the district attorney) should prosecute a case or not. Sam Jones is a very bright young fellow and a good friend of mine. I shall look into this matter fully, but just how or in what manner I shall proceed I have not yet fully determined."

"The Water Supply."

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 9, 1889.
To the Editor of the Gazette.

I do not impute improper or selfish motives to Mr. De Coursey in his effort to secure a natatorium. As intimated in my previous letter, the effort is commendable, and should be encouraged as soon as practicable. But when, in public print, the city council is arraigned for laying the request for a natatorium on the table, and it is claimed that it is the custom of the council to lay matters on the table as "a convenient way of getting rid of present trouble," it is well that the people should know, first, that only two motions to lay on the table have been made during the present aldermanic year, and that last Monday evening, and, second, that the very next morning after the proceedings were published, the council was severely censured by one who had a personal interest in the request laid on the table. We do not object to the "personal interest," but we do say that the ungenerous charges against the council in regard to the water supply were so closely allied with the action of the previous evening, that it was an unfortunate discussion of an important question at an unfortunate time and in an unfortunate way. If the motive that prompted the letter (not the request) was altogether philanthropic, then its language failed to convey its import. Had it been read in a secret session of the council, where something might have been done to supply our need, it would have helped our city far more than did its publication to the wide world, which is, after reading it, made suspicious of our future prospects, and thus hindered from making investments in our midst.

There is no disposition on the part of the writer to trifle with the water question as it relates to our city, although the serious part of my previous letter was entirely ignored in the reply given, nor do I propose an answer to the personal attack of Mr. DeCoursey in this morning's GAZETTE. I wish him the greatest kindness and appreciate all his efforts in behalf of our city. But I may be pardoned in offering a few suggestions as to the way out of our present difficulty and these may be considered or rejected as their merit or demerit may appear.

Our city engineer, Mr. H. I. Reed, has closely examined the country surrounding this city for many miles and is perfectly familiar with the mountain streams and lakes to which our city is accessible. Among these he finds Lake Moraine, nearly six miles from Manitou, which, I am informed, covers a surface of about ten acres and has considerable depth. Adjoining it and separated therefrom is a natural reservoir that can be made available and that, when completed and filled would have a surface, if necessary, of one-fourth of a mile in width and a mile in length. In this an immense quantity of water may be stored to be used in a dry season, and this without any discomfort or damage to Manitou, inasmuch as the dam can be constructed so that nothing but an earthquake would disturb its security. By filling this when water is plenty we may be fully protected in times of drouth, and it may easily be filled in part, if not entire, by a pipe connecting Lake Moraine therewith. Through this natural reservoir Ruxton creek flows; and from it, with a pipe line only seventy feet in length, it is said that Lake Moraine may be lowered a distance of ten feet. Then from this reservoir, along Ruxton creek, may be appropriated whatever water is needed to feed our 16-inch pipe, when it shall finally reach the setter, in times when otherwise there would be a scarcity of supply. I am informed by our city engineer, who considers this scheme perfectly practical, that 60,000 inhabitants can be supplied with water, in a dry time, from this source and Ruxton creek. It may cost $30,000 to accomplish this, but, once completed, we are at rest for many years to come.

But it is said the government has not yet granted us this land and lake. Yet it is true that many of our government officials have expressed a willingness so to do, having already voted on the subject, and, if necessary a competent man can be sent to congress, at the approaching session, who will secure a title to Lake Moraine, and the money thus invested would be genuine economy.

At present Lake Moraine could be tapped, and we could have more water, (to which the government would not object), but we have only an 8-inch main and that is already full.

In my former letter I said the council was trying to connect a 16-inch main, (instead of the 8), with the 10 inch, thus increasing largely our supply, and I asked Mr. De Coursey to suggest something better at present than what we are doing. And his reply is: "I can see nothing to answer in Mr. Sprague's letter," when, in reality, the trouble was not that there was nothing to answer, but that, inadvertently, a place was touched where blood, instead of water, was made to boil. I am sorry that the grave part of my previous letter was ignored, for with others, I feel *seriously* upon this subject, and would like to find, in a reply to facts, something besides such words as "meanness," "frivolous," "dude," "smart jest," "flippant retort," etc. If one can discover in the last letter of Mr. De Coursey any honest, earnest grappling with the water question, or scarce anything save personal vituperation, then I will ask forgiveness for confessing that I have read it repeatedly, and in vain, to find some allusion, to say nothing of information, on this subject, that would better prepare me to "comprehend the gravity of our present situation."

This is probably my last letter since the discussion, if continued, is likely to produce more *fire* than *water*. But while this interchange of thought is pending, let none outside our city stay away on account of scarcity of water, for we have at present plenty to drink, a moderate quantity for sprinkling, and water to fill our irrigating ditches if necessary, while the Lord is doing more for us in the way of bountiful rainfall than can possibly be accomplished by berating the council or irrigating outside of regular hours. May the natatorium soon be filled with water. I am willing for one, if the people are, to divide with this interest (and we never will be materially injured by the extra appropriation), and let people swim who enjoy this luxury.

IRA G. SPRAGUE.

A Plumber's Opinion.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 19, 1889.
To the Editor of the Gazette:

DEAR SIR—I cannot see that the water question is such an elephant, providing our city officials give the new additions a rest for a few months and make a point of attending to supplying the city with water. Let the new additions come in when a water supply is secured for a population of not less than 50,000 people. Here is our position in a nutshell. We have certain rights to Ruxton creek which we will get, and even after we get what we are entitled to there will be an abundance of water in that creek. Now we have Bear creek that has never been tapped for water privilege, but will be unless this city attends to it at once. The water is equally as good as in Ruxton creek, and it is a mistake when parties say that Bear creek has been dry. It has not been dry for the last eleven years to my knowledge. Within one and one-half miles there is the little Brookside system of water works, situated in the North Cheyenne canon that this city owns. It has a pressure of 180 pounds, and the point where the water is taken out is 75 feet higher than the Mute and Blind asylum, and we can form our own opinion of the supply to be gotten there. I believe a larger supply and better pressure can be gotten than from the Ruxton creek.

Now, after we connect at the 16-inch main near Manitou, we can take up all of the 8-inch pipe, amounting to about three and one-half miles, which we can utilize in connecting onto Bear or Cheyenne creeks. The distance from the 16-inch main to Bear creek is about two and one-half miles, and from the main to Brookside water works one and one-half. This will leave only one-half mile of pipe to be purchased. I believe that by the expenditure of only [illegible] our laboring population can be supplied with work for a long time to come and a supply of water sufficient for a city of 75,000 people can be secured.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM …

A TERRIBLE FLOOD.

The Kanawha Valley Visited by a Disastrous Flood.

Lives Lost, Stock Killed and Property Carried Away.

Residences Dashed to Pieces by the Raging Waters.

A Cloud Burst and the Rain Falls in Torrents.

The Kanawha Valley Flooded.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 19.—The greatest disaster which ever befell the little Kanawha valley came last night in the shape of a terrible cloud burst which has completely flooded the country, destroying many lives, carrying off thousands of dollars in property and ruining crops for miles.

The deluge fell here about dusk and continued to fall in torrents during the night. The worst of the storm was on the lower side of the Kanawha [illegible] the small streams from bank to bank and causing the worst flood within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. In three hours the Kanawha raised six feet and ran out with such velocity that it carried everything before it. At this point thousands of logs and a number of boats went out or were sunk. Mrs Isaac E. Tucker, Martin Lawess and an unknown man were drowned.

Above, the destruction was still greater. Big Tygart valley is completely ruined. A big mill near its mouth went out and took the Tygart bridge with it. In the valley all the growing crops and much stock were lost. At Chesterville, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and left in a cornfield. In the Clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked. Several steamers on the river were wrecked.

The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village at the head of Tucker creek, where a cloud broke in all its fury, coming down on the village about midnight and totally destroying it together with many of its people. The first report gave the loss at eleven, but later news fixes the loss at a larger number. Houses are said to have been picked up and hurled against each other in such short space of time that no chance for escape was given. Among the lost at Morristown are Jake Taiger, his brothers Joseph and Thomas, a man named Bailey Orville and his wife and child. The body of a man believed to be another Morristown victim was found on the Richardson farm.

This morning at Elizabeth the bridges and culverts were washed away and it is impossible to reach or communicate with that point or any other on the upper waters. It is impossible to enumerate the loss as the river is still rising, and tearing everything loose. A family numbering three or four persons went out during the night and it is believed all are lost. A freight train on the Ohio River railroad broke through a trestle at Harris Ferry, completely wrecking the train and fatally injuring Wm. Neptune. The wreck was caused by a heavy wash out.

Too Much Water.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—A heavy thunder storm at 3 o'clock this morning flooded a portion of the city. The Ohio canal broke at York street and a number of persons were rescued with difficulty. The storm was general in the state. The lightning set fire to the little village of Georgesville, Franklin county, and half the town was burned.

"Jack the Ripper" Caught.

LONDON, July 19.—An Englishman was arrested this morning charged with having murdered the woman whose body was found Tuesday morning in Whitechapel. The prisoner confessed and said that the weapon used was an ordinary pocket knife. He declared that he had just arrived from abroad. His actions indicate that he is insane.

The man's identity is carefully concealed for the present by the authorities. He confessed that he murdered all the women whose bodies have been found in and around the Whitechapel district and gave the names of his victims, the dates upon which he killed them and all the ghastly and indecent details connected with the terrible crimes. The police believe that he is a lunatic but think that possibly the story he tells is true and that he is the man for whom they have so long been searching.

Warner Interviewed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—Commander-in-Chief Warner of the G. A. R. was in this city to-day. When asked what he thought the attendance at the coming Milwaukee encampment would be, he said: "If the one cent rate had been carried into effect I think fully 100,000 members would be in attendance which otherwise means 200,000 people. Yet I think there will still be a good attendance. What pension measures will be advocated by the encampment? I think the dependent pension bill will be reindorsed and I think old soldiers are all in favor of a service pension bill." The commander also [illegible] some action will be taken at Milwaukee looking to the recognition of the Sons of Veterans in such a way that they may be brought into closer relation with the G. A. R. The time is rapidly coming when the Grand Army will expire by the statute of limitation.

Virginia Republicans Reconciled.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A sub-committee of five from the republican national executive committee, consisting of Chairman Quay, Vice Chairman Clarkson, Treasurer Dudley, Mr. Fessenden, of Connecticut, and Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, have been in conference here with delegates with a view to harmonizing the trouble in the republican party in Virginia. Delegations from both parties have been heard. Bracy and Groner, of the anti-Mahone element, first submitted to abide by the decision of the national committee, and the Mahone side showed a similar desire to reach unity.

To-day a conclusion was reached by the national committee approving a call for a state convention to be issued by Mahone as chairman of the regular committee, and Bracy on behalf of the other side concurred in this action. The call is so broadened as to give the protection to delegates asked by the anti-Mahoneites. It makes the first duty of the state convention, after assembling and reading the call, to have read a list of the delegates certified to by the county conventions. The state committee and also dissenting delegates shall be admitted to seats on the floor of the convention.

In conversation with an associated press representative to-night, Chairman Quay and Vice Chairman Clarkson said: We found both elements sincerely anxious to effect party unity. The whole session of three days has been harmonious and nothing unpleasant has occurred. We believe it is an honest and independent reconciliation which protects the honor and independence of all republicans in Virginia and which ought, and we believe will, thoroughly unite the party.

Indians Killed by Lightning.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 19.—A wild and terrorizing scene was witnessed near the Standing Rock agency late yesterday afternoon when a terrific thunder storm was at its height. The lightning was darting hither and thither, striking in numerous sheets near by and Indians rushed en masse howling and whooping in abject fright to the shelter of their wigwams. At last a blinding flash of lightning accompanied by a deafening clap of thunder came down and actually shook the earth. The lightning struck a wigwam a few rods below the agency in which were huddled five terrorized Indians, instantly killing White Horse and Black Eagle and injuring another so he will not recover. The other two were unconscious for hours.

Mitchell Escapes to Canada.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A sporting extra this evening prints an item to the effect that Charlie Mitchell the English pugilist with Mike Donovan has skipped to Canada rather than risk an arrest in a city where he has few friends among the sporting men who would help him in a pinch. He decided to cross over into Her Majesty's dominion when Mitchell arrived from the west. On Monday he went in company with Frank Stevenson it is said to the law office of Peter Mitchell. The two were soon closeted with the lawyer and in the conversation that followed Mitchell's fears of arrest were fully stated. On Tuesday he kept well under cover awaiting developments. The arrival of Detective Norris with the requisition from Governor Lowry of Mississippi increased Mitchell's fears, and another secret visit was paid to the counsel, when it was learned beyond a doubt that Norris was bent upon arresting the trainer of Kilrain and that the New York police were assisting him. Mitchell's fears were undisguised. He saw in prospect a long term of imprisonment in a strange country and decided to leave, which he has done.

Labouchere Asks Some Questions.

LONDON, July 19.—In the commons to-day Labouchere asked what truth there was in the statement semi-officially published in L'Opinione of Rome that there was a definite intention that the English and Italian navies should act together in event of a war with France, and also that a year ago when a French attack on Spezzia was feared the British Mediterranean squadron was held in readiness to assist Italy. Ferguson, secretary of the foreign office, in reply stated that the action of the government in case of war between France and Italy would be guided by circumstances. England was under no engagement endangering her liberty. The further questions by Labouchere Sir James declined to answer.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Northern Pacific railroad directors yesterday referred to the finance committee a financial plan for the future management of that property. This plan is Villard's idea as to the dividend policy and as to the Northern Pacific's future relations with Manitoba and other northwestern companies. The friends of the company said yesterday that the dividends on Northern Pacific preferred stock had been announced officially and it is promised that the various entanglements of the company will be wholly straightened out right away and the rival and allied companies will be kept in lasting harmony.

An Honor to Parnell.

EDINBURGH, July 20.—The freedom of the city was conferred upon Parnell to-day. The presentation took place in the Corn exchange, which was packed to the doors, while hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The Earl of Aberdeen was in the chair. Parnell was given an enthusiastic reception, the immense audience rising and cheering for several minutes. Deputations from all the Liberal societies in Scotland presented addresses.

Gladstone, in a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, wrote: "The time has not yet arrived for detailing the memorable experience of Parnell during the last two years. I believe that experience to be unparalleled in the history of British statesmen in parliament for the past two centuries. I consider the Parnellites to be in the best sense conservatives. They have been a restorative force of great value to the peace of Ireland and the honor of England, while the tyranny of the government has deepened the aversion of Ireland."

Kilrain was Drugged.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Evening News in an extra prints a story to the effect that a letter has been received from a well known newspaper man in the south in which the writer says he is confident that Kilrain was drugged previous to his battle with Sullivan; that the business was done at Richburg the night before the battle, Kilrain being given Indian hemp mixed in jelly, and this drug, aided by a torrid sun, did its work.

A News reporter called on Frank Stevenson regarding the matter and Stevenson said: "Kilrain informed me after the fight that he had a strange feeling, but whether he was drugged or not I do not know."

Johnson, of the Police Gazette, when seen said Flynn, who put the ring up, said to him (Johnson): "Richard K. Fox would give $5,000 if he knew what I learned at Richburg."

Destitution in the Northwest.

GRAFTON, Dak., July 20.—The crops in the Canadian northwest and along the Dakota line are in bad shape. The farmers are almost destitute and some instances are recorded where they are subsisting on field mice and gophers. In the Canadian northwest proper the crops are worthless. A party of emigrants from Sauk county traveled 300 miles through a well settled country on the Canadian side without seeing a fair crop and say that a great many settlers are leaving their land to drive the cattle to the timbered country on this side. Some families looked famine-stricken and had eaten nothing but potatoes and turnips for some months.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20.—A Winnipeg special says that the story originating at Grafton, Dakota, that the settlers in the Canadian northwest have been reduced to eating field mice and gophers is simply a fabrication. The chances are that two-thirds of the crops will be a success and there is no destitution anywhere.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president to-day made the following appointments:

Wm. A. Richards, of Wyoming, surveyor general of Wyoming.

Registers of land offices: Edward P. Champlin, of Wyoming, at Cheyenne, Wyoming; Martin J. Wright, of California, at Visalia, Cala.; John A. McBath, of Colorado, at Denver.

Receivers of public moneys: Robert L. Freeman, of California, at Susanville, Cala.; Leroy Grant, of Wyoming, at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Indian agents: T. J. Buford, of Oregon, at the Siletz agency in Oregon; John R. McGlinn, of Washington Territory, at the Neah Bay agency, Washington Territory.

Captain George Dewey to be chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting in the department of the navy with the relative rank of commodore.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president to-day made the following appointments:

M. M. Hurley, of Indiana, third auditor of the treasury, vice Colonel Williams, resigned.

J. E. Franklin, Kansas, deputy second auditor of the treasury.

Charles M. Leavy, of California, appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco.

N. Wright Cuney, of Texas, collector of customs at Galveston.

Consuls: Evans Blake, of Illinois, at Crefeld; Henry C. Fisk, of Vermont, at St. Johns, Quebec; Jasper P. Bradley, of West Virginia, at Southampton; Eugene O. Fechet, of Michigan, at Piedras Negras; Mr. Archibald J. Sampson, of Colorado, at Paso Del Norte; Horace E. Pugh, of Indiana, at New Castle, England.

Success in Sight.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, Dakota, July 20.—Affairs at this agency look decidedly more favorable for success. The half-breeds are changing sides almost in a body and are now supporting the bill. The captain and several other members of the police force have signed to-day. White Swan, Four Bears, Charger and other chiefs have become doubtful as to the strength of their organization and show signs of weakening. In the council this afternoon instead of the flat-footed opposition hitherto met, there was an evident desire to find a way in which to back down from their former position and still retain their influence with the band.

American Salt Trust.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The New North American Salt company occupies two columns in an evening paper with an advertisement. The capital stock is eleven million dollars. It proposes to issue four million dollars worth of bonds. The advertisement states that the object is to unify the salt interests of the country. The prospectus states that arrangements have been made for the purchase or control of nearly all the existing salt producing properties of the North American continent. The company insists that it is not a trust and as proof states that anybody may buy stock who will pay for it.

A Missing Will Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—An Oakland evening paper asserts that the missing will, made by Thomas H. Blythe, the deceased millionaire, a contest over the division of whose estate is now going on in the superior court here, has been found. The paper gives as authority for its statement Attorney W. H. H. Hart, one of the counsel for a plaintiff, Florence Blythe, the millionaire's illegitimate daughter. Hart has left for Los Angeles, where it is said the will was found. It is reported that the estate, which is estimated as worth about $4,000,000, is left to Florence Blythe with the exception of about $400,000 in legacies.

President Solomon's Offer.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Star, to-night, referring to a communication which it was said President Solomon of Hayti made to this government shortly before his death, offering the United States the absolute right to the harbor of Mole San Nicolas that we might establish a coaling station, says that proposition was still unacted upon when Mr. Blaine went into the state department, and it is believed to have furnished an incentive for his proposition to send a commission to Hayti with a view to ascertaining whether or not Legitime was disposed to give us some concessions. Solomon's reason, it is said, was to effect a close alliance with the United States in the hope of insuring a stable government in Hayti.

Jake not to be Found.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Detective Norris, who has spent the last two days in New York looking after Mitchell and Pony Moore arrived here this morning to arrest Jake Kilrain and Johnny Murphy. He handed Marshal Frey the requisition papers signed by the governor of Mississippi. The marshal said that the requisition was useless as it did not specify the state of Maryland or bear the countersign of Governor Jackson. Norris went up to Jake's house but he had been spirited away by friends.

COOPER ANSWERED.

The Attorney General Replies to the Governor's Letter.

Responsibility for the Faithful Execution of the Laws.

Executive Authority to Procure Necessary Evidence.

Jones Declares His Readiness to Institute Proceedings.

Attorney General Jones Replies

DENVER, July 18.—Attorney General Jones to-day directed the following letter to Governor Cooper in reply to a letter from his excellency of the 16th, inquiring as to his duty in the matter of the charges made against several state officials:

DENVER, Colo., July 18, 1889.

SIR—Under date of the 16th inst., this office had the honor to receive from you an official communication requesting information as to your rights and duties, and the rights and duties of the attorney general in the matter of charges made by the public press regarding certain labor and supplies furnished the various departments of the state. I understand your communication to mean that you desire to be advised as to your whole duty in the premises, for nothing short of a full and fair investigation of each and every person implicated by the public suspicions would accord with the high expressions of your desire to discharge your whole duty.

Your excellency is fully aware that no prosecution or action can be based on public suspicion and general accusations. The law requires something definite and explicit, though such general accusations are sufficient to warrant careful investigation on your part. It is not necessary to remind you that no public moneys can be expended or obligations incurred except in pursuance of an express authority, and by the official records and files each public functionary should furnish the evidence on which their actions are based. Whether the laws have been complied with is a matter of easy ascertainment. To the general duty imposed upon you to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" is added the specific power to "require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, which information shall be given upon oath whenever so required." (Cons. art. IV, sec. 8) and conversely, it is your duty to require such information whenever the circumstances seem to you to demand such a requisition.

Following Article 5, section 20 of the constitution, there are certain sections of the general statutes, beginning with section 1,865, which plainly lay down the specific mode by which the supplies for the state should be obtained. Though the sections from the general statutes above referred to do not specifically provide that a contract shall be in writing, yet the whole context, as well as the law found at page 48 of the acts of 1885 plainly shows that such contracts should be in writing. I may say, however, that the mere circumstance that such contracts are not found in writing will not necessarily imply either guilt on the part of any officer or impair the right of the contractor to recover the reasonable value of goods or labor received by the state.

Section 1878 makes it the duty of the auditor to receive all the documents necessary to a full ascertainment of the facts regarding these accusations, and section 1885 fully empowers you to have free access to the offices and documents in the custody of the treasurer and auditor. Hence you have full access to such evidences as will make the truth appear, and it is as important to the public confidence that the innocent should be freed from the imputation of guilt or official negligence as that the guilty should be punished.

The duties of the attorney general are not very accurately defined, but section 1844 is ample authority for me to proceed with such prosecutions or actions as your excellency may direct to be taken. Having this power and authority to lay before me and before the public a full and explicit statement of the truth surrounding these matters, your own judgment will prompt you to make such investigations as you may deem advisable, and you may extend your researches into every avenue likely to afford aid to a correct conclusion. Should you desire me to institute legal proceedings, I cannot advise what form such proceedings should assume until you have placed before me the facts upon which I must proceed, but when your excellency has enabled me to know these facts I shall not hesitate to take such action as is warranted. In this matter, as in every other where my official duty lay, I shall lend every assistance in my power and upon your report to me of the facts and your requirements to proceed, I will endeavor to redeem my obligation to faithfully discharge the duties of the office to which the people have elected me. I have the honor to subscribe myself, Your most obedient servant. SAM'L W. JONES, Att'y Gen'l.

To His Excellency Job A. Cooper, Governor.

Indians to be Removed.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—For several months the war department officials have had under consideration the proposed removal of about 400 Apaches, including members of Geronimo's band and a number of Indians who served in the United States army as scouts in the campaigns against Geronimo. They are at present located at Mount Vernon barracks about thirty miles north of Mobile, Ala. They were first taken to Florida to Fort Augustine, where the climate told severely upon them, and it was found necessary to send some of the children to school at Carlisle, Pa. It is conceded that their present location, although more suitable than Florida, is not conducive to the welfare of the Indians who were born and brought up in the mountainous regions of New Mexico, so that the suggestions of a change have been readily assented to by the authorities. The Indian Rights association and the Massachusetts association have offered to purchase the land necessary to accommodate the Indians if the government will select a site and authorize the change. The war department officials are now considering the subject. General Howard has suggested respecting the Indians at Mount Vernon that the hill country of Alabama, Georgia or North Carolina would be better suited to the Apaches than any land on the seaboard. He recommends to first have them gradually house themselves, prepare for winter and be ready next spring to commence farming operations. A few are already prepared to take the lands in severalty, but not many. The majority may be governed and work as a whole upon some undivided portion of their new estate. Second, to establish at once the necessary schools. Third, the aid which the government could furnish would be simply what it does now, that is, be supplementary in the way of food and clothing and afford the necessary guard till these Apache Indians cease to be prisoners of war. The place for them which meets with most favor is the Cherokee reservation on the Smoky Mountains on the line between North Carolina and Tennessee. It is understood that the Cherokees are willing to sell enough of their land to accommodate the Apaches and it is probable that the authorities will consent to remove them there after the Indian Rights association have obtained a title to the land under the proper conditions. Captain Bourke expresses the belief that the Apaches can be made self supporting and law abiding in three years.

Followed a Photographer.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 20.—Chief of Police Donohue has arrested Miss Grace Parker of Kansas City, on a telegram from the girl's mother, stating that Grace had run away to meet Fred Foreman, a traveling photographer now in this city. The officers are holding the girl until the arrival of her mother. Foreman has disappeared, and the girl refuses to talk.

Against Boulanger.

PARIS, July 20.—M. Constans, the minister of the interior, has decided to form a body of police consisting of 100 men, apart from the regular force whose special duties it shall be to suppress seditious assemblies. The Nationa says the government proposes to warn the electors that General Boulanger is ineligible as a candidate for the council general.

The Ponies the Victors.

PUEBLO, July 20.—The Ponies defeated the Aspens in a very exciting contest to-day. The batteries were, for Aspen, Mann and Pranter, and for Pueblo, Martin and Stevens. The game was not very well played, but was exciting because of its closeness.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Aspen	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Pueblo	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	7

Heavy Hail and Rain Storm.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—Reports from many and widely separated points in Montana and Dakota report severe storms of hail and rain yesterday. The weather has been excessively hot in places and crops have been burned up by the heat. In other places the crops are damaged by water. The streams are rising and serious overflows are feared.

Proceedings Against the Northeastern.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Times-Democrat's Jackson, Miss., special says Attorney General Miller to-day prepared and forwarded to be filed in the Lauderdale county circuit court information in the name of the district attorney against the Northeastern railroad company, setting forth in an informal manner the grievance of the state against said corporation for its active participation in the Sullivan-Kilrain mill.

A Doubtful Result.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The trial trip of the Petrel to-day is thought to be unsatisfactory, as she went as far as Kent Island and as the owners were reticent in giving information. It is said that she developed 1,350-horse power, 250 more than required, but this was for a very short time.

Appropriations Recommended.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In the reports to the chief of engineers of the operations under the river and harbor bill the officers in charge make the following recommendations of appropriations for continuing the work next year: Upon the entrance to Galveston harbor, Texas, $2,850,000, and for a ship channel in the bay, $200,000.

Strikers Growing Bold.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 20.—Last night a gang of strikers overpowered the sheriff and police and forced a large number of coal employes to throw up their jobs. Six leaders were arrested. The mayor has telegraphed to the governor asking that troops be sent here. In response a company from Eau Claire arrived this morning.

Heavy Rain Storm.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—A heavy rain storm accompanied by high winds prevailed in northwestern Kansas to-day. At [illegible] the wind blew down several light frame buildings and blew in the glass fronts of several stores. No lives were lost. Several washouts are reported as having occurred on the central branch of the A., T. & S. F. near Atchison. The storm damaged small grain crops considerably.

They Died Together.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 20.—For some time Mr. and Mrs. George J. Sussmeich, an aged couple over 75 years of age, have been in poor health. Late Friday night she got on the street car and went to the end of the line, tied their arms together and jumped in the river. The bodies were recovered to-day four miles below the city. The only cause for the suicide is old age and poor health.

The County Auditor Disappears.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Times' Lebanon, Ohio, special says: This county has been in a whirl of excitement since Saturday last when A. Graham, its auditor, disappeared. He had been one of the most popular men in this section of the state, and, while gay and prodigal, few, if any, supposed there was anything wrong. About the middle of last week it became known that Auditor Graham had overdrawn his accounts about $25,000. It occasioned little surprise, and no alarm, as it was supposed to be merely a technical affair. Graham asked for an investigation, and, hiring a band, serenaded his friends, and borrowing $100 from his brother, disappeared.

The investigation has progressed far enough to show that Graham's peculations may reach $50,000, not counting the possibilities of any number of county bonds which he may have disposed of in the east. As the investigation progressed it became apparent that the treasurer was awfully negligent of his duties in paying many sums without investigation, or was in collusion with Graham. The committee last night decided it was the latter and just after midnight Coleman, the county treasurer, was arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $18,000. He was released on a $25,000 bond. It is quite sure that there were others who are guilty or cognizant of what was going on, and they will be arrested. A competent authority says no one will be surprised if, when the bottom is reached, it is found that the county has been robbed of $250,000.

Mr. Wanamaker's Idea of a Good Time.

Pittsburg Times.

John Wanamaker's class at Bethany, to the number of 1,500, has had an interesting session. He announced that they had sent to the Johnstown sufferers $3300.84, besides lots of clothing and groceries. It was announced that a cottage had been purchased at Ocean Grove for the use of the class at a cost of $4500. It has been determined to call the building the "Home of Rest." Different persons adopt different means for having their fun and this is John Wanamaker's way.

Receiver to be Appointed.

NEW YORK, July 20.—It is announced this afternoon that the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad can not pay the interest on the five per cent. bonds due September 1st, amounting to $200,000, and a receiver will then be appointed.

Seen in a Dream.

Augusta, Maine, New Age.

In 1868 Lizzie Y. Trask, of Vienna, was dressmaking in Lewiston. She came into possession of a gold 25c piece with a hole in it. This she showed as a curiosity to her friends. At that time she had a little niece two years old, daughter of Jonathan P. Trask, now the wife of Leman Butler, trader in Mount Vernon. The little coin Lizzie once showed to her niece Addie when she was a very small girl, telling her that she would give it to her when she was old enough to take care of it. Lizzie died twelve years ago. In her possession was a good lady's wallet with several compartments. This wallet her mother used until her death seven years ago. Then James, a brother of Lizzie, had it, and it has been in constant use almost daily ever since, either by him or his wife. The little gold coin was never seen after Lizzie's death, or before for several years by her friends, and its whereabouts were not known, and, in fact, its existence had passed from their memory. A few days ago Mrs. Butler made her parents a visit, stopping with them several nights.

While there, she dreamed that she saw her Aunt Lizzie's wallet, and that it was faced with green, and in a certain compartment she found the little gold coin which she saw so many years ago. On telling her mother her dream, she was informed that Lizzie did have a wallet which answered her description, and that her Uncle James had it. The wallet, Addie had never seen. She then visited her uncle, and told her dream to her aunt, who laughed at the idea of anything being in it other than what she and her husband had placed there. But at Addie's earnest solicitation she produced it, and as soon as Addie saw it she exclaimed, "That is the same wallet that I saw in my dream," and pointed out the compartment that held her treasure. She then took a needle, and running it to the bottom she drew forth a newspaper, and in it was, indeed, a gold quarter with a hole in it, wrapped no doubt, by the hands of her aunt, at least twelve years before, where it had lain all this time, and no one knows how much longer, without the knowledge of any one until Addie's dream caused it to be brought forth.

A Valuable Love Letter.

From the Chicago News.

Mr. Mayer, the special examiner of the Bureau of Pensions, told of a man who lives up in Butler county. He is paralyzed from a sunstroke received while on the march to Washington to the grand review after the surrender of Lee. Not a man could be found to assist in proving his claim. All his comrades of the march were scattered or dead. There was not a scrap of paper of official record.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Mayer, "that there was a genuine case. His story was always consistent, and then he was a comparatively helpless paralytic. He could move about a little, but could do no work. I tried in every imaginable way to get him to recall something that would give me a clue, but visit after visit to him brought nothing.

"I finally asked him one day if he ever wrote letters home, and if he might not have written about that time.

"'Why, yes,' he said, 'I used to write to my sweetheart.'

"'And where is she now?' I asked.

"'There she is.'

"'Did you ever save any of those letters, madame?' I inquired. Just as though a woman didn't always save her love letters tied up in a ribbon.

"'Why, yes, I believe all the letters he ever wrote me are up stairs now,' she replied. Pretty soon she came back with a worn and faded package of letters. And among them a letter from her then sweetheart, describing the very incident of the sunstroke. He had written her as soon as he had recovered sufficiently and told how the day was oppressive and the march to Washington hot and dusty, and how he had been overcome with the heat and had fallen out by the wayside and had lain under a tree all day long while the columns were marching by.

"That letter to his sweetheart saved the day. It got him his pension. He had been trying since 1865 until recently to secure it. It was a case in which I became profoundly interested and followed it with them."

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	10 00	Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50	One month	90

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	1 50	Six months	75
Three months	50		

ADVERTISING

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JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Nisbet's most noted work, the "Angelus," is to come to America. The French chamber of deputies has adjourned without taking any action regarding the wonderful painting and it will become the property of the American Art association.

The work of framing constitutions in the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington seems to be progressing satisfactorily. The constitutional conventions in the four soon to be states are so far as can be judged composed largely of conservative thinking men, though the usual sprinkling of cranks seems to be on hand and the presence of not a few political wire pullers is evident.

A London dispatch says that Parnell's triumph in Edinburgh was the sole topic in the clubs and everywhere tories and liberals alike express astonishment at the warmth with which he was received. An explanation in part is to be found in his treatment by the commission. Mr. Balfour intends to go to Scotland on a stumping tour in November to offset in a measure that reception.

We have had no letters for a few days past on the water question. But this probably does not show any decreased interest in this subject. While we are having our contest with Manitou we ought also to be looking around for increased supply. William Scott made some excellent suggestions in his letter which are well worth considering. Mr. Sprague, one of the members of the council, has indicated in his letter willingness on the part of the council to consider any measure for increasing our supply and we trust some of our readers who have given this subject consideration will accept his invitation.

According to some enterprising democratic journals the democrats are going to carry Ohio at the coming election with a base Democratic journals should not allow their wishes in the matter to boycott their better judgment. Governor Foraker is not the weak candidate his enemies would have the people think him. On the other hand he is a strong candidate and the chances are that he will carry Ohio by an increased majority despite the fact the ex-President Cleveland is announced as one of the brilliant array of orators who are to stump the state for Foraker's opponent.

The trial of ex Alderman McQuade which has just been concluded and resulted in the jury acquitting him, brings again to the public mind the famous board of aldermen of '88 and the heavy punishment which has followed the wrong doings of its members. McQuade is a free man now but he has suffered so much that he will probably never recover from the effects of it. Some of his associates in that now famous body have been more fortunate than McQuade, though but few of them are in positions to be envied. O'Neil and Cheyne are occupying cells in the state's prison, five others are exiles either in Canada or Europe one or two have died from the worry and disgrace and those who are indicted and awaiting trial in New York, have probably suffered enough from the anxiety and disgrace which they have undergone to make up for all their wrong doing. The heavy punishment which has followed the misuse of the public trust ought by these men will ever stand out as a warning to those who are tempted to follow their example.

Mr. Parnell's name has become prominent in our dispatches of the last week because of two notable events. The first was the withdrawal of his counsel, at his request, from before the so called "Parnell commission." The second was his splendid reception by the most loyal and intelligent of the queen's subjects, the good people of Edinburgh. It was significant of the change of public sentiment towards him and his cause. To properly understand the first this is necessary to have in mind the circumstances under which this commission was appointed. The London Times published certain letters of Parnell in a series of articles on "Parnellism and Crime." Parnell denounced these letters in the house of commons as forgeries and asked for an investigation by his peers. It is the first legislative body that we have ever heard of that has declined to accede to a request of this kind. Each legislative body in this country done the same, it would have lost the respect of every decent person. But parliamentarism seems to carry respectable people a good ways further in England. Finally the commission was appointed, with powers so great that in case the letters could not be proven genuine, Mr. Parnell could still be insured by connecting him in some way with the agrarian crimes in Ireland. All this, Mr. Parnell, in a very unfair position, but he accepted it. This is well remembered now effectively he proved the letters to be forgeries. The proof was so overwhelming and complete that that part of the case was given up. But the prosecution insisted on investigating the Land League and trying to connect it with certain crimes. All papers connected with this league, a correspondence of Mr. Parnell was demanded by the commission at the request of the attorney general. This was also submitted to, because it was expected that a corresponding attitude would be given to Parnell in showing up the conspiracy. But when Houston, who obtained the letters from Pigott was asked certain vital questions by Sir Charles Russell, the court decided that he need not answer them. This was unfair and was in strange contrast to the range of questions which the attorney general was permitted to ask Mr. Parnell. But Sir Charles Russell gave way because he expected to prove the same thing through the books of the "Loyal and Patriotic Union" a unionist organization opposed to the Land League. He offered to show by these books that Mr. Pigott was not only the author of the letters, but was the author of the articles published under the name of "Parnellism and Crime." There was no question about the relevancy of these books to the inquiries. In fact they had a more direct bearing on the whole issue than the books of the Land League which were demanded. But the commission denied the request of Sir Charles Russell that these books be produced. Mr. Parnell then very properly left the commission. Whatever verdict the commission may make now, it will not be received by the world, generally, with very much respect. Mr. Parnell, however, is still in its hands. It is nearly three months since his examination. But in order that every chance to injure him might be improved, his cross examination has been continued and he has not been permitted to finish it.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on the 28th of June, in London. The committee's report states that during 1888 the convictions amounted to five thousand, two hundred and thirty-six, and were obtained at three hundred and fifty different places throughout England and Wales. The attitude of the courts was shown in the fact that no conviction has been quashed on appeal. The Daily Chronicle, in commenting on this work, has the following, which will especially interest people in this part of the country:

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an organization which has done and is doing a noble work in this country, at once humane and humanizing, held its sixty-fifth annual meeting yesterday, under the presidency of the Right Honorable Lord Aberdare. The society was very busy last year, and obtained as many as five thousand two hundred and thirty-six convictions. It is, however, regrettable that there should be so extensive a brutality towards the lower creation as this great activity implies. On one matter the society has good right to be congratulated. It has succeeded in almost stamping out of the country the cruel practice of dehorning cattle. Burns has well said, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," but the agony of unnumbered animal existences—agony inflicted by their masters—in the scheme of creation has found but recently organized and articulate utterance. It is well that children should feel as early as possible a civilizing sympathy with bird and beast." So it was a happy idea to offer prizes for essays on kindness to animals to our youngsters. As many as six hundred and fifty, principally from schools within fifteen miles of London, received yesterday rewards for their literary efforts on an elevating theme at the hands of the Duchess of Westminster. We regret the fact that the reliable income of so admirable a society but amounts to one-half its expenditure.

President Slocum's whole time while east was devoted to the interests of Colorado College, and he has accomplished a great deal in placing the claims of our college before the people of the east most interested in education. During his stay he traveled some six thousand miles and delivered twenty addresses. Among those whom he addressed were the Home Missionary society at its annual meeting, the alumni of Amherst and meetings in Boston, Providence, Baltimore and many other places. He found his eastern hearers willing to listen, and awakened an interest in many that is likely to bring us substantial assistance. The college has needed just such representation at the east as this in order to awaken proper interest. Very little money was obtained, but the more important result was the awakening of interest among the class who prefer to give of their generous fortunes to education. A small amount, however, was subscribed by one party, (who is likely to add to his subscription,) to start a scientific school.

Yesterday morning the board of directors of the Base Ball association decided to disband and to give up playing the ball team for the balance of the season. The Colorado Springs team in the race for the state pennant now stands a close second, with Pueblo only a few points ahead. It is an excellent team, and, although accident after accident prevented its securing a good position in the early part of the season, it has lately struck a permanent gait and has developed into a very strong club. After having passed the greater part of the season—and it is going so exceedingly well at present—it would surely be a sad misfortune to have its career nipped just as the pennant comes into sight. It would also be an unfortunate occurrence for enterprising Colorado Springs to have to acknowledge failure to sustain its representative among those of other cities of the state in our great national sport, which, by the way, is about the only athletic game which is free from all opprobrium and is on the square. We understand that the club management is willing to turn over the team, with suits and other impedimenta, to Messrs. Lent and Godcarc, who, if properly supported by subscriptions, will attempt to keep the team in the field and have it win the championship of the state league. These young men are well known as the original projectors of last year's team, which did such admirable work amongst its state competitors, and they deserve to meet with hearty support in their endeavor to keep up the Colorado Springs club. A subscription paper was started yesterday, which, up to date, is published elsewhere, and it surely shows that those who have already been seen have taken very kindly to the new managers. The necessary sum must be subscribed by to-night, and it is hoped that the required amount will be raised in time to save the team.

There have been some very serious charges made against Governor Beaver and his associates who have charge of the expenditure of the Johnstown relief fund. Some newspapers have simply charged the commission with carelessness in handling the funds, while others go further and make the very grave charge that the funds have been used to advance the private political fences of the members of the commission. It is not unlikely that in the midst of the first excitement which followed the terrible disaster of Black Friday that the money which poured into Johnstown from all over the world was not handled as carefully as it might have been under other circumstances and at less stirring times. But it is not to be believed that Governor Beaver and the other prominent gentlemen who compose the commission would descend so low as to wilfully either misspend or misappropriate money placed in their hands for such a purpose as was the Johnstown fund. However, the commission seems to have made a mistake in not having given their proceedings sufficient publicity. The contributions for the sufferers were sent in generously and promptly when the needs of the case became known and those who sent them wanted to know and had the right to know how they were expended. The gentlemen of the commission do not seem to have appreciated this fact and hence their proceedings have not been given the publicity the occasion demanded. It is to be hoped that the mistakes in this direction will be corrected and the opportunity for the evil use of misappropriation thus removed.

The Detroit Tribune has a very forcible article on the "Power of Patronage," and uses Michigan as an illustration. The state gave a republican plurality in '84 of about four thousand. At the next election in '86, after a most important federal offices had been filled by democrats, the republican plurality was about seventy-five hundred. In '88, after Dickinson had been put in the cabinet, the republican plurality increased to twenty-three thousand. It is illustrated also by the congressional election. In '84, the delegation stood five republicans and six democrats, in '86, six republicans and five democrats, in '88, nine republicans and two democrats.

Colonel Bradley T. Johnson says that the south is paying over twenty seven millions for pensions as an indemnity levied on them for the civil war. But if he stops to think that it was the south which brought on the war, there is some justice in its paying these fixed charges. He should remember that the north is paying out sixty millions for the same purpose, while we did not bring on the war and were simply defending the constitution and the integrity of the union. But, then, we are not complaining. It is worth something to have a united country living under a constitution like ours, and we can well afford to pay for it.

Attorney General Jones yesterday sent to Governor Cooper a reply to the latter's inquiry as to what steps he might take in investigating the alleged frauds on the state treasury. We publish that letter in full this morning. It would seem to remove a discount as to the governor's duty in the matter. Governor Cooper has the confidence of the people of the state in his earnest desire to do all that legally lies in his power to bring the guilty to justice and to free the innocent from suspicion.

The people of Charleston do not seem to endorse the extraordinary account of Dr. McDow, charged with the murder of Sarah Dawson. The medical society of South Carolina notified Dr. McDow to appear before it and answer certain charges, and he did not appear. The charges were based on Dr. McDow's own testimony, and he was expelled. This excuses him entirely from any relations with members of this society. Other societies are intending to expel him.

There is some talk of putting a new fence around our parks, we are glad to say. But in making this improvement it should be kept in mind that it cannot add to the beauties of the park, but it may mar them. The fence that will keep the cattle out of the park and is least conspicuous will be the best.

HISTORY OF COLORADO.

The first volume of Frank Hall's "History of Colorado" is now being delivered. It justifies the high expectations of those who knew the author and knew the care and industry and ability he would show in this work. In the ordinary use of the term it is not exactly a history of Colorado so much as it is a chronicle. It has been his aim, not only to give all the important facts connected with the history of the different towns and counties, as well as the state as a whole, but at the same time to reproduce the life of that period. This is an extremely difficult task and few men would have cared to undertake it, and yet, undoubtedly, it is the way most people in this state prefer the history should be given us. We all are familiar with the history of the state in a general way, but what we want to know are the details of the daily life and of the organization of the various industries and the various institutions of the state. Unless this were done, the more important part of the history of Colorado would not be available. Most of the witnesses of the stirring events of the first five years' history of the territory have passed away, while barely one remains of those who came here long before the territory was organized and made the first settlements. A good deal of space is devoted to all that is of interest in Colorado before it became a territory. All that is known of the explorations of Zebulon Pike, Bonneville, Buxton and others is given in a very full, complete way and this information is not available in any other one book. Following this, comes what might be called a complete history of the various towns and counties down to 1872. One can hardly take up any chapter and lay down the book willingly. It is so replete with interesting and unusual information. The various incidents of pioneer life are given in simple, straightforward language and impress one with the accuracy and truthfulness of the history. There is no exaggeration or bombast. It is, in fact, the only history of Colorado that has been written that is worthy of a place among good books. Unlike most books of this character that have been published about the west, such as, for example, the "History of the Arkansas Valley," the writing is not done simply to get in paid biographies or to collect money for illustrations. It is a book that, without portraits, or any of the special features which publishers have introduced in other works of this character to make the books a financial success, would be of great value. Agents are now in town soliciting for this work, and we trust they will receive encouragement from those who wish to know who the men were who founded this commonwealth and how they did it, the growth of the mining industries, the railroads, stock and ranch interests. We may add what we perhaps should have said in the beginning, for the benefit of those who have not been here very long, that General Frank Hall has been identified with the history of the territory and state from the beginning. He was for many years secretary of state, and at one time acted as governor, and was a part of the history he writes. He has, perhaps, the most extensive knowledge of the history of the state and most extensive acquaintance among the pioneers of any one now living. Besides this he has an exceptionally good literary style for this work. His writing is clear, correct, simple and not too discursive. In addition to this, he is industrious and painstaking.

We print in full in this issue the address of Mr. Louis R. Barcla on "The National Parks." The address was received with great interest by those who heard it, and it has attracted the attention of the state. The subject is an important one, and Mr. Barcla has treated it not only in a very convincing manner, but in a fine literary style and with more sentiment than we are accustomed to find in discussions on western subjects.

General Malone advises Virginia republicans to organize for the general good. This is very good advice but it is probable that Mahone down in his own mind the distinguished gentleman who gives it thinks that the "general good" and General Malone are one and the same.

The late gathering of New Jersey prohibitionists passed a resolution declaring that they were "opposed to every form of license and compromise." This resolution illustrates the fact that the prohibitionists propose to go forward with the same old millstone around their necks and to stubbornly bump their heads against the same old stone front.

A conference of prominent democrats will be held in Hartford, Conn., today, to discuss plans for gaining control of the legislature in order that a democrat may be elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Platt. This discussing plans is a harmless amusement and will not interfere with the legislature performing its duty in the usual way by electing a republican to represent Connecticut in the senate.

The compromise made between the two factions of the republican party in Virginia seems to be a fair one. It is based on what should never have been questioned, the majority shall rule in county conventions and that elects the delegates to the state convention. Mahone has heretofore been able in the counties which were against him to manipulate the returns so that the county central committee could either send the delegates or get up a contesting delegation. When republicans feel that they have been fairly treated and are then beaten they submit. But packing state conventions through county committees is sure to divide the party. Mahoneism is gone, but Mahone remains.

The state papers which are charging Governor Cooper with being slow in the matter of the investigation of the alleged frauds against the state have no reasonable ground for such charges. Governor Cooper is too much of a business man to proceed hurriedly in a matter of such grave importance. He is too sincere in his desire to serve the best interests of the people to rush recklessly forward without satisfying himself fully as to his duties in the matter and the proper manner in which to perform them. The governor is right in going carefully. There is nothing to gain by hasty, reckless action. When he is satisfied as to his duty and is sure that he is right, it will be time enough to go ahead. Governor Cooper's high regard for the sacredness of the trust he holds and his duty to the people will urge him to be as prompt in his action as possible.

The Craftsman, the printers' organ, has in its last issue one of the best editorials we have yet seen on the printers' home. It puts very clearly what this home should be to the I. T. U., "a sanitarium where the enfeebled may recruit their exhausted strength in order to renew their struggle for existence." It should not be a place in which printers may die easy so much as a place where they may be enabled to live. Few printers in the east would care to come this distance if there was no chance of recovery. But for the lack of a home like this, many printers are not able to do anything to save themselves in the early stages of lung trouble. They either work or stay too long in a hostile climate. The existence of this home will enable such printers to immediately go away for relief and probably in nineteen cases out of twenty it will be obtained. The Craftsman is doing a good service to printers in agitating this subject as it does in the article we print elsewhere.

An Appeal.

Will those who have not paid their subscriptions towards the new club-house for Colorado college kindly leave them at an early day at the El Paso bank? Eight thousand dollars more is needed to complete and equip this building, and any who can are earnestly asked to increase the amount subscribed by them. It is hoped that those who have not as yet given will respond at this time when every dollar donated will be of such great service. No more important object ever came before the citizens of our state, and the cause ought to appeal to all classes. Guests in our city who are willing to help on the cause of higher education in the "New West" will have no better opportunity presented to them than that of rendering assistance to Colorado college at this hour in its history.

Signed,
CHAIRMAN BUILDING COMMITTEE.

MONUMENT MATTERS.

MONUMENT, July 25, 1889.

Born, at the Monument house, July 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vandegrift, a daughter.

Monday C. D. Force left for Lamar to take charge of his duties in the land office at that place.

Mr. Fox, of St. Joseph, Mo., is visiting his uncle, Mr. Roberts. This is the second trip Mr. Fox has made and now likes it well enough to locate among us.

On Wednesday, July 24th, at Colorado Springs, occurred the marriage of Mr. Henry Smith, of Monument, and Miss Laura Haines, of Lake City, Iowa.

Dr. Hazenhurst, of Colorado Springs, was summoned to the bedside of Mrs. Rosa King, who is sick with typhoid fever. She is somewhat better at present writing.

Captain Austin and wife, of Denver, have returned to the Monument house for another summer. The captain finds this spot the most beneficial of any he has visited for asthma, from which he has suffered for some time.

Mrs. Linc, the aged mother of William Linc, is quite sick, with chances unfavorable for recovery. She went to Minneapolis, Minn., last winter to be treated for cancer of the eye. There was an operation to be performed soon, hence the departure of Mr. Linc last Friday for that point.

July 24th occurred the death of little Maud, daughter of A. B. Simpson. She was about two years old; was taken sick on Saturday, July 20, with cholera infantum and suffered very much before her death. There are other children in the family sick with the same disease. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have the sympathy of the entire community.

The usual Monday rain again this week. Trains were delayed on the Rio Grande and Santa Fe forty-eight hours on account of some big washouts between Monument and Denver. Sixteen persons came down in carriages to the Monument house from Palmer Lake about midnight Monday night, as the weather was a little too damp for tent life.

Farini & McMahon's circus has come and gone. Tuesday was an ideal circus day. The weather was just cool enough to be pleasant and just warm enough to be comfortable. At a very early hour in the morning the streets were filled with a happy crowd, and the pretty country girl with her big figured sateen dress added beauty and intelligence to the occasion, while her stalwart brother was no less attractive. The omnipresent small boy was out in force, of course. The show was well patronized, but the man on the outside with the three hickory nutshells with the little ball under the one you didn't bet on was where the bulk of the money was taken.

MICAWBER.

MANITOU PARK NEWS.

MANITOU PARK, July 25, 1889.

Furnished rooms are in demand.

The hotel is running in full blast.

We are having fine showers of rain every day.

Mr. Clifford Green reports good fishing in Trail creek.

There is a good opening for a first class barber shop in the Park.

The eating house will soon be completed and ready for business.

Mrs. Jennie Green, of Denver, will spend the summer in the Park.

Mr. W. C. Starr, the enterprising hardware merchant of Colorado Springs, is a guest at the Cresthotel. Mr. Starr thinks the Park is the most pleasant place between here and the Springs.

Crops around this place never looked better at this season of the year.

We are now prepared to take care of all guests that come to the Park.

W. J. Foster is building a fine barn, 24 by 36, and when completed it will be the best barn in the Park.

The G. A. R. of Colorado Springs and Manitou Springs will picnic at Foster Pavilion the last of the month.

The deed to the old Congregational church property on Bijou street was filed Wednesday.

Sergeant Sherwood will shortly begin the erection of a cottage at Knob Hill. Mr. A. H. Harrison has the contract.

Miss Virginia Beauchamp, of Barrowsville, New York, has been elected teacher of French and Latin in the public schools.

The house of S. N. Francis, on North Weber street had a narrow escape from lightning Wednesday, a tree on the south side, about three feet from the house, was badly shattered.

The resignation of President Scott, of the Midland, took effect Thursday. Manager Colbran arrived some days ago and has been looking the ground over preparatory to taking charge.

The city councilmen state that an arrangement has been agreed upon that will probably settle the sewer outlet question, but that it is not desirable to have it made public as yet.

The police Wednesday night arrested a man named Fitzgerald, living on Iowa street, for beating his wife. He chased her with some kind of a weapon and she jumped out of a window and called the police. He was intoxicated.

A very pretty wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. E. A. Fuller, on East Vermijo avenue Wednesday, being the marriage of Miss Carrie Fuller and Mr. Harry Buckwalter. Rev. Mr. Gregg, of the Congregational church, performed the ceremony, only the relatives and a few friends being present. After the ceremony the guests were served with a nice lunch by Mrs. A. G. House, sister of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Buckwalter were the recipients of a number of handsome presents from friends.

Officer Chapman, who went to Lake Moraine in connection with the Jones matter, arrived home Wednesday. Mr. Bert Cooley, who also went up, came down in the afternoon with a pack train for more supplies. From them it was learned that the Colorado Springs' party got to the lake first, and that the services of the officer was not needed. In conversation with one of the city aldermen, Mr. Jones stated yesterday that it was not his intention to enter into a contest with this city or any other corporation, and that he would probably have to abandon his reservoir scheme. Mr. Jones' foreman, who was working on the dam, was arrested on Tuesday by Colorado City authorities and fined $20 on the charge of polluting the waters of the Sutherland creek.

The management of the exhibition company has secured an attraction for Tuesday and Wednesday next which will be a treat to the citizens of Colorado Springs. Mr. Jas. F. Harding has just completed arrangements to bring his company of bicyclists, consisting of Wilbur F. Knapp, champion long distance rider of the world; W. C. Morgan, champion of England; Miss Kittie Cass, Miss Helen Baldwin, Miss Kittie O'Brien and Miss Lillie Williams to this place. All of the above named professionals are well known in the cycle world. They are now filling a week's engagement in Denver, and the press of that place speaks in glowing terms of their entertainments. The programme for this place will be published later.

Dunlevy & Carlile took seventy-five persons to the Peak over the Cascade toll road on Sunday, the largest number in one day during the season. The road is just getting into fine condition.

F. S. Baldwin, the new register of the United States land office at Pueblo, took charge of his office on Saturday, William Bryant resigning.

INGENIOUS REPORTERS.

THOSE OF CHICAGO ARE BOTH DETECTIVES AND JOURNALISTS.

They Have Unearthed Most That Is Known About the Cronin Case and Many Other Murders — Extraordinary Devices Employed — Disguised as Women or Priests.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The most successful detectives in this country are the newspaper reporters. In no other city have they done such good work in this line as in Chicago. The young giant of the west is the headquarters of sensational news in this country. It produces more murder mysteries, great crimes and interesting "cases" than the metropolis and all its surrounding cities combined. A look back but a few years calls to mind no end of great cases in Chicago. Besides the Anarchist affair, which was international in its bearings, scores of other crimes or mysteries have attracted attention throughout the country. There was the Joe Mackin election fraud case, which involved the election of a United States senator; the Wilson double murder at Winnetka, the trial and sentence to prison of McGarigle, McDonald and several county commissioners; the sensational escape of McGarigle to Canada, the midnight killing of millionaire Snell, the Eva Mitchell mystery, the Carter divorce case, and last, and perhaps greatest of all, the assassination of Dr. Cronin.

It is a saying among the newspaper men of Chicago that they are no sooner out of one big thing than another is ready for them. And this is true. The Anarchist trials were no sooner over than the unfaithful public officials were brought to the bar of justice. These trials out of the way, the Anarchists were ready for the gallows. Then came the Snell killing and the shooting of millionaire Rawson, and after that the Carter divorce case. The very day the verdict in this case was brought in the body of Dr Cronin was found in a sewer.

The successful Chicago reporter is more than a newspaper man—he is a detective, a coroner, a policeman; he is almost a judge. Sensational wheat corners and speculative panics which shake up the whole world are among his easiest tasks. When men or women go to Chicago to commit suicide, as they often do, the Chicago reporter welcomes them with all proper hospitality and attention.

In this Cronin case the reporters have discovered about all the evidence there is in the hands of the authorities. It was Gallagher, of The Tribune, who disclosed the nature, source and significance of the bogus dispatches sent out from Toronto announcing Dr. Cronin's arrival there. It was another Tribune man, Sullivan, who gave to the public the facts about Alexander Sullivan's losses in the wheat market. It was Lederer, the Herald artist, who, by promptly and skillfully following up an accidental clew, discovered the scene of the cruel killing at the Carlson cottage. It was another Herald man who hunted among the hundreds of expressmen in the city till he found the one who drove the load of furniture to that bloody little house in the suburbs.

At every stage of this case the reporters have given the police more information than the police have given them, notwithstanding that all the advantages are on the side of the police. When a man has anything to tell he goes straight to the police with it. People are afraid to talk to newspaper men on such matters, because they dislike publicity.

When the police were at their wits' ends for a key to the mystery of the murder of millionaire Snell, a bright reporter worked out a clew which the police had overlooked, and found that the young good-for-nothing, Tascott, was the guilty person. Though not generally known, it is a fact that the newspapers of Chicago have spent thousands of dollars trying to catch Tascott, and in all probability have been closer to him than the police. A Chicago reporter is now en route for China on a Tascott mission, which may or may not justify the expectations of the newspaper which is paying his expenses.

What may be said to have been the beginning of reportorial enterprise in Chicago was a similar trip abroad, made by a representative of The Daily News. The president of a Chicago savings bank had stolen a large sum of money and disappeared. The News reporter shadowed him to Europe, found him and interviewed him. The News was then a young and struggling journal, and this feat materially helped it along the highway to success.

Newspapers are more persistent than the police. Another representative of The News visited Europe while the Anarchists were lying in jail, and by shrewd maneuvering managed to interview the relatives of the accused men to ascertain all about their history on the other side of the water, and even to secure copies of letters which they had written home. In this Tascott case, too, the police appear long since to have given up hope of apprehending the culprit. The newspapers are still at work. The woman with whom young Tascott was infatuated is still under newspaper surveillance.

Not many months ago a young woman, employed by a Chicago newspaper, engaged as servant in the family of Tascott's brother. That newspapers are discreet as well as enterprising is also shown in this case. A reporter spent two months investigating a phase of the Snell mystery which had been neglected, and obtained information which would have created a great sensation if published. But as it was information which possibly could not be substantiated in court, the secret is locked in the breasts of a half dozen persons.

It was a Chicago reporter, Mr. Chapin, then of The Tribune, now of The Times, who performed the unprecedented feat of capturing the sole survivor of a great steamship disaster and of running his prisoner away out of the reach of other newspaper men. A passenger steamer was lost near Milwaukee. At first it was supposed all on board had perished, but after the lapse of two days one man was picked up and taken ashore. Chapin chartered a tug and took this man to Milwaukee and thence to Chicago and his own home. It is perhaps superfluous to remark that the man was well cared for and thoroughly interviewed. The same Mr. Chapin was lucky enough to catch Mr. Garigle as he landed on Canadian soil. A dozen reporters were skirmishing all through Canada, but Chapin alone was lucky enough, or shrewd enough, to be at the right spot. When Mr. Garigle jumped ashore the first man he saw was this Chicago reporter.

When rich old Mr. Wilson and his wife were found beaten into jelly in their home at Winnetka, near Chicago, the police looked the ground over and concluded they had another first class mystery on their hands. While the police were running around looking for clews a reporter, this Mr. Chapin, found that Neal McKeague, a butcher of the village, had owed Mr. Wilson some money; that he had been the first to discover the bodies, but that he had returned to his shop without saying a word to anybody, served two or three customers, gone by train from Winnetka to Chicago, and called on several acquaintances there without once mentioning the terrible scene of blood his eyes had beheld a few hours before. Naturally concluding that McKeague must be the murderer, Chapin decided to confront this man with an accusation. Though well knowing that a man who could commit a crime like this and go about his business as if nothing had happened must be one of the most cruel and desperate of criminals, the reporter faced McKeague alone.

"He was the coolest villain I ever saw," says Mr. Chapin, who is now a Washington correspondent. "He sat on the meat block in his shop, whetting a big carver on his bootleg. I had on my overcoat, with my right hand in the outside pocket grasping a revolver.

"'McKeague,' I said, 'you killed Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.'

"I expected to see him jump for me, with that knife aimed at my heart. Instead, he raised the carver, ran his thumb along the edge deliberately and without the quiver of a nerve, and answered:

"'Do you think so? Let's see you prove it.'"

McKeague was arrested, tried and acquitted, though there never was much doubt of his guilt. He led a very wicked life after this, and was finally killed in a brawl out west.

When necessary the Chicago reporter will take desperate chances. He is not afraid to enter a nest of toughs nor to make midnight explorations of dark alleys in the slums. He often pretends to be an officer, and "flashing his star" is a reportorial amusement. Newspaper men who do police work wear stars under the lapels of their coats, the pieces of silver bearing the names of their papers. These stars are open sesame with the police at fires and on similar occasions. Little Charley Seymour, of The Herald, one of the most brilliant reporters in Chicago, has arrested and marched to the station house two or three men simply by momentarily exposing his star and saying, "Come along with me."

Seymour, Ebert and McHugh, three reporters, were lucky enough to come upon a man whom they suspected of having killed Eva Mitchell. They "flashed their stars" on him, arrested him, took him to the station, locked him up in the "sweat box," and interviewed him to their hearts' content before the man suspected they were anything but officers of the law, and, before the police knew what was going on in their own domicile.

While at work on this same case Reporter McHugh had a remarkable experience. A Spaniard who had his bed in the loft of the Chicago university, founded by Stephen A. Douglas, but now abandoned and vacant, was suspected of complicity in the murder. McHugh procured the murdered girl's dress and hat and carried them late one night to the university building.

Effecting an entrance by means of a window, he disrobed and put on the girl's clothing. Thus attired he groped his way up four or five flights of stairs to the attic, burst open the door of the Spaniard's room and stood before the man in the habiliments of the dead. The effect was startling. Throwing up his hands in despair, the Spaniard called to Eva for mercy. No other proof of his guilt was obtained, however, and he was never arrested. Nor was the mystery ever cleared up.

Newspapers and newspaper men do not always succeed. The managing editor of a Chicago paper gave a reporter a thousand dollars and carte blanche to go to Kansas to get, buy or steal an interview with Sarah Dodge, the spinster who had killed a prominent man named Babcock, her false lover. The reporter assumed the disguise of a traveling preacher, and failed. Then he tried bribery and failed again. Love nor religion nor money could open the mouth of Sarah Dodge. Before the escape of McGarigle a city editor had had the jail and McGarigle's house watched for three weeks, in anticipation of such an event. Through a misunderstanding the guard was not at his post the night of the escape.

Speaking of a reporter assuming the disguise of a minister of the gospel reminds me of a feat performed by Reporter Seymour, already mentioned. An imprisoned suspect had resisted all efforts of the police and the newspaper men to induce him to confess. Seymour happened to know of a renegade clergyman who lived far out on the West Side.

Though discarded by his church he continued to wear the garb of a priest, and spent his time in drinking saloons and other bad company. Seymour found this renegade and induced him to go to the station house and take the confession of the suspect. The confession, as it turned out, was not of great importance, but that did not detract from the brilliancy of the feat, from the detective-reporter point of view.

WALTER WELLMAN.

The government has just supplied Officer Sherwood with a new uniform. All signal officers now wear them, and they are very neat and tasty.

What is Said About Us.

Chicago Advance, July 18.

Where is it? And of what kind? And why so favored?

In the first place it is a thousand miles from Chicago; that is, a little farther off on the one side from the center of things than Boston is on the other. To get there you will be likely to follow "the course of empire," and, for at least a par of the way, take the old Santa Fe trail again. Just before getting there, if you go at the right time, you will find the fields spreading out before you, for some thousands of acres, covered all over with a beautiful yellow flower, making the whole world for the moment seem to be yellow as gold. It is a city of ten thousand or more inhabitants. It is fast growing and city lots are reckoned at good figures. It is not a city that came to be by chance or dependent for its law of its being on haphazard. Its streets were not laid out by throwing a handful of pebble stones into the air back over the head and then noting where they fell. The sagacious men who planned this city before it began to be, were men who knew what they were about. They had not watched the things which condition the growth and the well-being of towns and cities in this new world for nothing. They were men who could see and foresee, at the same time. Instead of pulling and hauling, each one for himself, they formed themselves into a company, and, in the best meaning of the term, constituted a trust. Then, taking the wonderfully beautiful site they had chosen, a smooth plateau, six thousand feet above the sea, covering an area of four square miles, gently sloping from north to south, they did something to the soil which, so to speak, sanctified it for all time. They incorporated into every deed of real estate a real and absolute constitutional prohibitory law, putting into the very earth, from every city lot down to the center, the decree that the city of Colorado Springs should never be stained, polluted, cursed, by the groggshop or other form of the liquor traffic. This prime condition secured, there was a clear path for the city's prosperity.

Then the streets were laid out, each one just where it ought to be, and trees were planted all along them all. And already this young city of the plain is half hidden in its own lovely and stately forest of growing trees that seem in haste to spread their brooding shadows over all. Now there are places, even in our own country, whether or not in the "Great American Desert," and some very wide-spreading places, too, where one is reminded of the place said to "lack only two things, water and good company,"—not wholly unlike the other place of which one does not lightly speak. So, the next thing which this city site needed was abundance of flowing water. To this end, without more ado, a swift mountain stream near by was caught and tamed and turned into channels along every street and close to every city lot. And now, under the watchful guardianship of the great city master, every yard and garden, as often as once a week, may be favored, at the rate of "fifteen minutes to the square rod," with a perfect deluge of water let in from the living stream. And, further, that every home may be furnished with the purest of water, another mountain brook high up was let into iron pipes and opened into every house.

But the favored city has not only so fine a site; it is girt about with glorious scenery such as, in respect to its blending of sweet loveliness and beauty and towering majesty, is, to speak considerately, rarely equaled in all the world. While the near outlook round about is wholly pleasing, see on the west that glorious range of mountains, altogether classic in its beauty of outline, majestic in its towering summits. With the wonderful clarity of atmosphere out here it seems almost as if you might reach out your hand and touch the mountain sides, and up which one's thoughts easily climb to the heavens. One can hardly imagine any shade, tint or hue of color, which somewhere on these mountain sides, ranges, gorges, canons, or peaks, one will not see at some time in the day; and the variations are an infinite music in color. But near the center, straight out, facing this city, is one peak which towers clear above all the rest. One cannot but admire its easy and benignant superiority over all the rest. However fierce the sun's burning rays, it cannot dissolve the snowy crown on this majestic mountain summit, of Pike's Peak—which here seems so near and yet so far. And then, right at the foot of this crowned mountain, hardly six miles away, in what is certainly one of the loveliest nooks amid the mountains anywhere to be found, a marvelously fascinating spot, there burst out of the earth nearly a dozen mineral springs, ebullient and sparkling, tossing their spray far into the air, as if in jubilance over the refreshment and health they offer to the weary and the sick. Having drank again and again at one of these fountains, as you turn in one direction you instantly find yourself traversing the narrow road of an awful canon, where you instinctively cry out, "O mountains, fall not on us." Or, turning in another direction, you presently find yourself treading the mountain path along a narrow ravine all filled with tinkling music, mysteriously sweet and enchanting, of a mountain stream hidden in the shrubbery and trees, and above which rise close by the broad mountain sides, where are seen alternating and blending every conceivable tint of green and on which the eye entranced and delighted lingers until catching sight of the snowy summit of that highest peak it is caught up as in rapture into the glory that is over all. Of course if one live in the city of which we are speaking he may easily enough turn away from the spot knowing how easy it will be for him any day to drive out here, but if one's home be one or two thousand miles away he will find that it will cost a pang to snatch his eye away from such scenes and to turn his back upon such a presence of loveliness, grandeur and beauty.

But then, turning back in just another angle of departure, one finds himself in a few minutes in still another kind of scenery, most unlike anything he may have ever seen before, where the blood-red sandstone has in the ages unrecorded, been projected far up into the air, and fashioned itself at once into shapes so majestic and so fantastic, making one feel as if he were wandering in the midst of the awful and grotesque ruins of unearthly giants of a time before history began.

But this city is, moreover, in like manner favored in its schools and churches. The Congregational church is just completing a new house of worship, costing $55,000. The stone used in its construction is a gray limestone, with a delicate tint of pink, exceedingly handsome. And the audience room, with its high and roomy "lantern," will be singularly attractive. Having a capital man for pastor, Rev. James B. Gregg, the church is sure of growth and large influence. Moreover there is a college here, with a somewhat varied and by no means inconsiderable history already. Its location on the front of the town, facing the glorious sweep of mountain scenery, is simply superb. It will be no unimportant part of a liberal education, for a young man or young woman, to grow into a four years' familiarity and daily intercourse with such scenes of nature. The former president of the college was a man who possessed a remarkable faculty for vision, and had an extraordinary active gift for invention. Perhaps his sense of time and of mathematics was a little defective, leaving him liable to certain inaccuracies in the matter of discounting the future. But having seen his visions and dreamed his dreams, and done not a little to draw attention to the shining possibilities, he has left the place for another man, young, scholarly, accomplished, and full of good sense and reasonable ambitions, President Slocum, to carry on the grand undertaking, under the now happier conditions. If the history of the college were duly written, it would show to so encide advantage the undiscourageable faith and fidelity and generosity of numbers of far-seeing Christian men, both in the east and in the west. When, less than a hundred years from now, this goodly city that is now near the geographical center of the continent, shall seem as so to be not so far from the center of the real life of the great republic, this Christian college may then have taken on magnificent proportions. But for the present, it may be said, it is simply anxious to walk humbly with God, content to be in perpetual readiness for the next thing.

But of the climatic conditions of this so favored city it would not do to say nothing. It has a unique quality in this respect. The city itself is one large sanitarium. Even the sick can hardly die here. Hundreds of men and women from all parts of the country, east, north, south, who could not have lived elsewhere, have come here to find disease arrested and the old vigor more than restored. In this peculiar atmosphere, amid these splendid streets, these elegant homes, this goodly companionship, free from every taint of the curseful saloon, under the fairest of skies, and in the ever-inspiring presence of these glorious beautiful scenes of nature.

And so, friendly reader, if we did not live in Chicago, and have the privilege of there coming into a kind of telephonic and responsive communication week by week with the vast and noble company of Advance readers we would by all means covet to spend our days in Colorado Springs. S. G.

The Berlin Royal Marriage.

London Times Berlin Letter

Princess Louise Sophie, of Schleswig-Holstein's marriage to Prince Frederic Leopold, son of the Red Prince, Frederic Charles, of Prussia, presented several interesting features. First, the bride was one of the most perfect types of Teutonic beauties known in the north of Europe. It was Leopold's father, also, who was the commanding conqueror of Schleswig-Holstein in 1867. Then, in the Fackeltanz, or torch dance, an indispensable conclusion to weddings at the Prussian court, Herr von Puttkamer, who had retired from the ministry of Emperor Frederic, appeared again as a minister of state by special invitation of William.

The Fackeltanz is an odd performance. The ministers form the dancing party. They enter, two by two, holding torches made of long wax tapers, about the thickness of a man's wrist. They march in and around the room, halting and bowing before the throne, after which the wedded pair rise and gravely follow them to the sound of Meyerbeer's Fackeltanz march round the room. This is repeated by the emperor and the bride and by the bridegroom with the empress, after which the ministers hand their torches to as many pages, who lead the way again, followed this time by the bride between two partners, the bridegroom similarly giving his hand to two ladies. This ceremony is repeated until the wedded pair have made the circuit of the room with all the princely guests, when the ball is over and the bride and bridegroom march to their apartments, still escorted by the emperor and empress, the highest guests, and the torches. At the door the torches are extinguished.

The last incident of the pageant is when the bride's Mistress of the Robes comes to unfasten and divide her garter. This is cut, as a symbol of her submission to her husband, are then all her old garters and distributed. In the time of Elector Frederic III. the original garter was cut into small pieces and given away. The whole ceremony was over at 7 p. m.

Suicide of a Swiss Count.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—A great sensation has been caused in the highest circles by the suicide of Count Sparre, a member of a prominent Swiss family, after he had killed his mistress. Count Sparre had been carrying on a liaison with Eerica Madigan, a circus performer of the island of Gansinge, and becoming involved in a quarrel with his mistress he drew a pistol and shot her and then killed himself. Count Sparre was married and he and his wife moved in the most aristocratic circles of Copenhagen.

Politics and Discharges.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt said to-day that charges have been brought against both the pension office and the sixth auditor's office that men have been discharged because they were democrats. He was not prepared to say this was a violation of the law but individually he was firmly of the opinion that it was in violation of the spirit of the law. He thought that no one unless he happened to be an active partisan should be dismissed from the public service. He said that the commission was going to look the matter up, not only as relating to the present but to the past.

A Cumbersome Body.

SIOUX FALLS, July 24.—Consideration of the report of the judiciary committee was the main feature of to-day's session. The report provides for eight judicial districts. The committee on legislative apportionment has completed its work and will submit a report to-morrow. The South Dakota legislature will consist of 45 senators and 128 representatives. There is a feeling among the members that a mistake has been made in providing for so cumbersome a legislative body.

SOCIAL LIFE IN LONDON.

Some of the People Prentice Mulford Met at a Reception.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 18.—At swell London reception. Introduced to nobleman. Very English. And London English. Heard I had lived in California. Was very much interested. To know, you know. About western life. About buffaloes, Indians, "Ingins'" scalps, shooting scrapes, lawlessness, bowie knives, horse thief hangings, barroom rows, gambling saloon deaths, man for breakfast, ditto for dinner, and everybody on the cut and shoot. Very thirsty for information. Asked me if I'd ever seen any rough western life. Said "Yes." A trifle. Seen man killed? "Yes." Anything? "Yes." Very much gratified. But still hungry for more. Froze to me. Drove me into a corner. Hemmed. Hawed. Hesitated. Embarrassed. Said at last, "Beg pardon, but—but—did you ever kill a man?" Told him "No." Great mistake. Left me immediately. Disappointed. Hoped in me to find red handed murderer. Disgusted. Hadn't even killed one man. Great waste of opportunity. After so many years in California. Didn't say so. But I knew he felt it. Dropped me. Recommend Americans desiring hearty reception in London circles to kill at least one. Before going abroad. Gives you repute and standing. Expected of western Americans. Supposed to go about bristling under coat tails with knife and pistol. Full of fights as porcupine of quills.

Talked little with solid Briton. Amusing man. Didn't mean to be. Unconscious humor. Represented British superiority all over. Superior to rest of mankind. Didn't intend to. Couldn't help it. Born in him. Bred in him. Outcome of generations. Acted as if all Americans away from home had done something wrong. Stole. Embezzled. Run off with wrong woman. Or something. Didn't say so. But acted it. Not necessary for man to tell all he thinks to think it and assert it. Inferred from solid Briton's sentiments that our judges were corrupt, courts a farce, trials a mockery. That money could buy law, legislation, lawyers and love, that from Maine to Texas we were a bad lot, helter skeltery, loose, lawless, unprincipled, lost sinnery and lost sheepery. Acknowledged solid Briton to be right in spots. Some large spots. Didn't tell him so. Didn't talk back. Took implied national censure meekly. Didn't tell him I'd found large cheating and small cheating in England—abuses so old they'd forgotten they were abuses, legal and legislative frauds so well rubbed in they passed for sound currency, rotten provision in English army and navy contracts, men starved on such account, powder so poor it would hardly burn, and marrying for money rule in high life. But to tell what good? Similar sins on our side. Pot calling kettles black don't make 'em any whiter. Left solid Briton still satisfied that England was the home, the hub, of honesty, honor, purity, solidity and everything else really respectable and at present real fountain head of Christianity, which, though founded in Palestine, had been greatly repaired, restored and improved by the Westminster catechism, the thirty-nine articles and the house of lords.

Rest of planet sort of back yard, filled with refuse, pigmens, kitchen scullions, crazy Frenchmen, gabbling Italians, drawling Yankees, old pots, old pans, weeds, briers and brambles. Left him happy in belief that England is real garden of Eden, warmed by coal and run by steam power, that Eve was Englishwoman and invented roast beef, beer and plum pudding.

Large percentage of ladies at reception seemed spinsters. Took to wall. Vegetation. Appear regularly. Man seldom approaches 'em. Yet persevering anglers in streams man hasn't been caught in for years. Hopes. Faint hopes. Badly treated by men. Totally neglected. Indecent masculine English haste to rush to youth and beauty. In crowds. Spinsters look on. Gallantry all around. But not a crop for them. Passed by. On other side. No good Samaritan to bind up heart wounds. All Levites. Higher social scale more numerous the spinster. More scarce the marrying man. Not so bad among lower classes. More pairing off among them. For better or worse. Generally worse. Still some compensation in poverty and low caste. Greater chance of having "Mrs." prefixed to name at some time of life. Saved from disgrace of "Miss" after 30. Empty honor in two cases out of three. Other kind doubtful.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

The Harrington Verdict.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 24.—The impression prevails at the naval academy that the court martial which tried Commander Harrington for grounding the practice ship Constellation found him guilty. It is rumored that the punishment is something like a year's suspension.

Father Curley Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Rev. Father Curley, director of the Georgetown university, died to-day. He was the oldest living priest in the United States and, so far as known, in the world.

Neal Dow's Lone Advance.

From the Washington Post.

We have forgotten where this episode of the war took place, and the gentleman who related the story to us several years ago is now beyond our reach. But it is good history and ought to be recorded. Perhaps some reader may be able to supply the names and dates which we omit.

The federal and confederate forces were preparing for a battle. The federal commander and his staff, seated upon their horses, were consulting near the right of the line, drawn up in the edge of the woods. General Neal Dow was standing in front of his command, a very small man, with a tremendous very big hat on his head and a monstrous sword dangling on the ground at his side, a picture such as one seldom sees outside the comic collections. An aide told General Dow (perhaps he was only Colonel Dow then) that the commander wished to see him. General Dow strode down the line, the soldiers laughing at the sight.

"General Dow," said the commander, "you will march out into that opening yonder, take a position on that knoll, and hold it until further orders"—something to that effect.

In sight of the entire right wing of the army General Dow went marching into the opening, his long, heavy sword clanking on the ground behind him, his big hat making him look like a grasshopper under a toadstool. The commander heard the army laughing, and looked for the cause.

"Who is that walking across the opening?" he asked.

"That is General Dow," said every body.

An aide was sent to bring him back.

"General Dow," said the commander, "why did you go out there alone? Why did you not take your command with you?"

"Dear me, General," said Dow, "I beg a thousand pardons. I didn't know you meant for me to take anybody with me. You didn't say so, you know."

The Printers' Home

The Craftsman

For three years or more—since the magnanimity of Messrs. Childs and Drexel placed in the hands of the I. T. U. a generous sum of money—there has been talk of establishing a Printers' Home, a place where worn out compositors could spend the remainder of their days in peace, undisturbed by takes and galleys, where matter would not be slugged off nor any strings pasted, where the decline of life would be as easy and gradual and free from jar as the dream of the inventor who is finally to solve the question of aerial navigation, where the man of sticks and cases and presses would await only the summons from up above, and "30" should be written after his life's work in letters of gold.

The Home has been written up and talked of, and various cities have put in claims for its location, many inducements being offered by rival claimants. At the last session, as every one knows by this time, the State of Colorado donated to the I. T. U. a tract of land at Colorado Springs, containing eighty acres and valued at this time at about $80,000 with unlimited possibilities in the way of enhanced value in the future. That the place was well chosen and that the representatives did wisely in accepting the donation, no one who has visited Colorado Springs can for a moment doubt. Barring the fact that it is not at all a lonesome spot, it might be compared to the lines of him who longed for—

> "Some lone and pleasant dell—
> Some valley in the west,
> Where free from toil and pain
> The weary print may rest

Now that we have obtained this arcadian retreat, in the language of Bulwer Lytton, "What will we do with it?"

Many have expressed their approval of the act of our delegates, many anticipated the establishment of such an institution years ago, but so far none have given their ideas what such an establishment should be, how it should be conducted, the qualifications for entrance, etc. None have taken the trouble to make an estimate of the probable cost of the buildings necessary, the possible number to be accommodated, the discipline necessary, and many other details which shall be necessary to determine before we begin to "break ground" for the new home. Shall it be in the nature of an asylum or a sanitarium? Shall worn-out and aged printers be banished there for life, with occasional trips to town, or shall we have a sanitarium where the enfeebled may recruit their exhausted strength in order to renew their struggle for existence?

The latter we believe the most feasible and perhaps will render the most good to the greatest number. In all our experience we do not remember to have met a printer who would admit that he was past service or that there was any danger of his dying. They are a cheerful lot in the main, and until the dread messenger has them in his grasp they are hopeful and confident. Why, then, undertake to establish an eleemosynary institution where the only thing the poor comp. can look forward to is death? Let it be a cheerful sanitarium where any sick or exhausted printer can tarry for a few weeks or months, drinking in the life giving ozone of the hills, imbibing oxygen from every mountain breeze, absorbing strength and vitality from the mineral springs which abound on all sides. There is life and not death beneath the blue firmament of Colorado. No printer wants to die after a sight of the towering mountains and a bracing lung bath which comes down from the peaks of snow. In fact, consumptive printers who have gone to Colorado absolutely refuse to die.

In a manner such an institution might be made partially self supporting. A craft paper might be established and the comps. given a little exercise at the case as they feel like it. Printers with more money than health would be glad to pay a small sum weekly for a quiet place in which to recuperate, and even healthy printers and pressmen would be pleased to meet their comrades for a few weeks in the mountains and ramble up the canons of the Cheyenne, or climb the snowy heights of Pike's Peak. In fact, there would, under the circumstances, be a perpetual session of the I. T. U., and no end of good times had by the assembled disciples of Faust from every section of our country.

While the I. T. U. has two years in which to perfect plans and begin to build, it is none too soon to begin an agitation of the question: "What will we do with it?" There can be little question of money, for with the value of three fourths of the land (which can be used for such a purpose), a good start could be made, and once started there is no doubt that additional contributions would pour in to keep such a laudable enterprise in good shape. But agitation is necessary. Let us know exactly what we want, and then go to work to secure it. The whole project should be in shape by the time the next session is called to order in Atlanta.

Guthrie's Charter Election.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 24.—The much talked of charter election, which was prevented a week ago by the mayor, was held to-day, no opposition being offered by the city administration. The charter was carried. The proposition to issue $50,000 bonds received a majority of votes.

Gould Does Not Want the Alton.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Jay Gould in an interview with regard to the rumor that he was negotiating for the purchase of the Chicago and Alton said: "I have all the railroads I need at present and I have made no offer for the Alton."

A NATIONAL PARK.

An Appeal for a "Colorado National Park," by L. R. Ehrich.

Address Delivered Before the Chautauqua Assembly.

A Desirable and Beautiful Spot Eloquently Described.

The following is the address of Louis R. Ehrich delivered before the Chautauqua assembly at Glen Park on last Tuesday, which was "Forestry Day."

A Colorado National Park.

Two years ago, late in the month of September, in the "soft twilight of the slow declining year," four friends, bound on a trip of hunting and pleasure, camped at the mountain immediately north of Glenwood Springs. The second day brought us to the Flat Top mountains, a wild, rugged, scenically grand region. The recently fallen snow had driven down the large bands of elk and deer that frequent this region in the summer, but their tracks were visible on every hand. Descending from the Flat Tops, we entered a valley of most fascinating beauty. The land on either side, richly covered with trees, rose up, in gentle slope, to an elevation of over ten thousand feet. Our horses walked on a thick carpet of mountain flowers and mountain grasses. Through the valley's centre leaped, in wildest glee, a rushing, laughing mountain stream until it gladly yielded up existence by a plunge into the bosom of a placid mountain lake. Our whole day's journey led up past rushing streams and nestling lakes until, late in the afternoon, there suddenly burst upon our sight that vision of beauty known as Trappers' lake. I cannot describe it. About four miles in length, one and a half miles in width, of the coldest, purest water, the rising shores covered with the densest possible growth of spruce, pine and aspen, the great, grim mountain castles beyond their roofs whitened with snow. To me it is the finest lake that my eyes have ever beheld. The famed lakes of Italy, with their gay colored villas, their olive and vine clad hills, I should liken to the bejewelled court ladies represented in the paintings of Titian and Paul Veronese. The lakes of Switzerland, their shores dotted with inviting hotels and substantial villages, I should compare to the buxom, thrifty housewives of the Swiss republic. Trappers' lake I should liken to the idea Indian maiden, the pure, untainted, heaven kissed child of nature

"With him dwelled his dark-eyed daughter,
Wayward as the Minnehaha,
With her moods of shade and sunshine,
Eyes that smiled and frowned alternate,
Feet as rapid as the river,
Tresses flowing like the water,
And as musical a laughter,
And he named her from the river,
From the waterfall he named her,
Minnehaha, Laughing Water"

The state of Colorado is rich in nearly all that nature can give, but I had always ascribed to it poverty in one direction, poverty in the supply of water, yet every day that I spent in the vicinity of Trappers' lake revealed new streams, new lakes, new sources of water supply—all beautified by the presence of towering mountains and primeval forests. This is one of nature's great laboratories for the production of water, and I believe that this region, if properly protected, could supply water for a domestic purposes for the whole state.

After my vacation was over and my mind again and again reverted to the singular beauties and great practical value of this region as affecting the economy of our state, the thought occurred: What if, with the exception of the future natural influences, it could forever be preserved just as I saw it! Would not every consideration—practical, benevolent, esthetic—emphatically dictate its preservation? Ought not immediate steps be taken, before it is defaced by the sawmill and the mining shaft, to convert it into a great national park?

I had heard that several gentlemen prominent in the state had visited the Trappers' lake region, and with them I placed myself in communication. To my astonishment I learned that all of them had independently been thinking of the same plan, and my surprise culminated when, not many months later, the energetic, faithful, far seeing forest commissioner of our state approached me to consider this very proposition of a national park.

The immediate result of this movement was a memorial presented to congress by the general assembly of the state of Colorado, which I shall read

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled;

Your memorialists, the general assembly of the state of Colorado, respectfully represent:

That in the northwestern part of this state, to wit: in Garfield county, including small portions of Routt and Eagle counties, there lies a tract of unsettled and unoccupied plateau or table lands, commonly called the White River plateau, described as follows. Here follows the description, the whole containing about 1,254,000 acres. That said lands are heavily timbered with spruce, pine, cedar, aspen and other evergreen and deciduous trees, interspersed with a rank growth of underbrush, vines and grasses; that there are many creeks and living streams, and some rivers, that find their source from the perpetual snows lodged in the abundant timber and upon the peaks of this plateau, which flow into the Grand, Yampa and White rivers, as also innumerable small, and a few large lakes, all well stocked with fish, principally brook trout. That much wild game, such as deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, black bear, mountain lions, etc., as well as small game, inhabit this tract the year round, making it the best hunting grounds in the state, if not in the Rocky Mountains; that there are several mountain peaks and numerous canons and valleys in this section, which, together with the dense woods, the many living springs, lakes and running streams, render it an extremely beautiful and picturesque spot, especially well calculated for a national park.

That the lands herein described are not mineral lands, and being at an altitude of from ten to eleven thousand feet above the sea, cannot be used for agricultural purposes.

That all of said tract is unoccupied, with the exception of very few, perhaps half a dozen, settlers near the outskirts, and is generally unsurveyed.

That the citizens of this state are desirous of having said tract of land converted into a national park, and the timber and game thereon preserved from wanton waste.

That this body has been voluminously petitioned to this end from all sections of the state, and by reason thereof have likewise memorialized congress to take some action in this behalf.

Therefore, your memorialists, the general assembly of the state of Colorado, strongly urge your honorable body to make such provisions as shall constitute and create of the lands herein described a national park, to be known as the "Colorado National park."

The United States possesses, at present, two so called national parks; in reality, only one, because the "Yosemite" is too small to be properly called a park. It is only six miles long by from one-half to one mile wide, hardly as large as our own "Garden of the Gods." The "Yellowstone National park," in 1872, by congress "reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," is somewhat larger than our proposed "Colorado National park." It measures 65 miles from north to south and 55 miles from east to west, whereas our proposed park measures 55 miles from north to south and 45 miles from east to west. The "Colorado National park" would offer one great advantage over the "Yellowstone," in that it will, within a year, be close to the main line of continental travel and will hence be much more accessible. Roughly speaking, I can best indicate its position by saying that it is bounded on the south by Glenwood Springs, on the east by Egeria park, on the west by Meeker, and on the north by Hayden and Yampa.

With this introduction, let us consider the great question. Wherein would be the value of such a national park?

I fancy that there are few intelligent Americans living to-day who have not some faint inkling of the fact that forests, by their influence on the humidity of the air and of the soil, by the great evaporation of moisture from their countless leaves, have a direct bearing on climate and water supply. The head waters of our great streams are made by and in forests. Hence our necessity of forest protection. The British association, at one of its meetings, adopted, among others, two conclusions which exactly fit our case:

1. "That in a country to which the maintenance of its water supplies is of extreme importance the indiscriminate clearing of forests around the localities whence those supplies are derived is greatly to be deprecated." Does not that especially apply to Colorado?

2. "That especial attention should be given to the preservation and maintenance of the forests occupying tracts unsuited for other culture, whether by reason of altitude or peculiarities of physical structure." Does not that especially apply to the conditions of this proposed national park?

I shall not speak, because I could not do so in measured terms, of the disgraceful, sweeping destruction of the forests of our country. It has been declared "doubtful if any American state, except perhaps Oregon, has more woodland than enough permanently to preserve." Certain it is that in our state, where the forest land is limited and where the supply of water is of such tremendous moment, that there should be a unanimous movement in favor of protecting this great forest and this great water laboratory by converting it, for all time, into a national park.

Furthermore, this region is especially fitted for the perpetuation of our mountain game, affording them summer and winter ground. No one who knows how rapidly our state is filling up, who knows with what reckless, improvident disregard of the future our game is slaughtered, but will appreciate the sad fact, that, unless we provide some such natural preserve for game as this proposed national park, there will, before many years, exist not an elk nor a deer in Colorado. The same fate will befall the elk which befell the buffalo. To my mind, the extinction of the buffalo is a national disgrace just as the destruction of our forests is a national calamity.

As regards the buffalo, I feel that our fathers, by neglecting to preserve them for our pleasure and our sports, have deprived us of our natural birthright. It would have redounded to the glory of their memory, if the great men of our country, the Websters, Clays and Calhouns had lifted up their eloquent voices in behalf of the protection of the buffalo. Let us not make it possible for our children to cast on us the reproach which we deservedly cast on our fathers, but let us, so far as our influence extends, act energetically in behalf of the preservation of our existing species of mountain game, by affording them the protection of such a national park. There is more than one value in hunting. Emerson says, "Any relation to the land, the habit of tilling it, or mining it, or even hunting on it, generates the feeling of patriotism. He who keeps shop on it, or he who merely uses it as a support to his desk and ledger, or to his manufactory, values it less."

Another consideration: As time goes on and our country is filled by ever-increasing millions of inhabitants, one of the rare, most highly prized sights of the future will be the sight of the forest primeval, the forest undefiled by the material struggles of man. If to the forest primeval be added the beauty flowing from rushing stream, limpid lake and lofty peak, the sight will be hallowed indeed. Such a region is, and for the pleasure of our posterity, ought always to remain, the region of our contemplated national park. In those whose

"There is not lost
One of earth's charms; upon her bosom yet,
After the flight of untold centuries,
The freshness of her fair beginning lies."

Suppose that, in to-morrow morning's paper, we were to read that some wretch had entered the Royal gallery in Dresden and had cut one of the cherub's heads out of the great "Madonna di San Sisto" painting by Raphael. What a cry of bitter rage would sweep through all the civilized world. In contrast, how little would it stir our indignation if we were to read that the lumberman and the miner and the hunter for market had begun to destroy the natural beauty about lovely Trappers' lake. And yet the "Madonna di San Sisto" was the work of a young man, a genius, it is true, but none the less a man. It is not presumptuous to suppose that coming time will yet bring us an artist even greater than Raphael. The incomparable beauties of our proposed national park are the work of the great, eternal artist of the universe. It is one of His masterpieces. His servant, nature, with all her magic cunning and her countless forces, has been working at its perfection since the first day of creation. It is a work of divine genius. Once disfigured, once destroyed, it will never exist upon this earth again. The love of the beautiful, the duty to hand down what is beautiful to the unnumbered generations to whom we shall be forgotten ancestors, should make sacred to us the task of enriching our country by the preservation of this park. The beauty of nature is not wasted even in a political sense. Burke says: "To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely."

The future will develop the need of such solitary haunts, such pathless forests far more than the past. The tendency in our country, as in almost every country, is to draw men into the cities. The cities are proving irresistible magnets to the energetic and the ambitious among men. Life becomes more and more artificial. The struggle for existence grows more and more keen. The material pulse of the world beats faster and faster. It is impossible now and will become more and more impossible to escape from the newspaper, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone. Such a great national park will set a needful barrier to our intense civilization. It will provide a haven of perfect rest for the over tired worker. In the great forests Mother Nature takes to her kind bosom her fevered, fretted child. One of our poets sings:

"If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows, that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills! No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."

The American is a child of the present. He has too little respect for the past, too little regard for the future. Our history goes back but a century. The father, the grandfather, or, at best, the great grandfather of most of us was an emigrant. We have, as yet, no ancestral love for the soil. We have no historic monuments. Few of us have been rooted to any one spot for more than a generation. Our country is vast and we have been wanderers upon its face. The present, with its pressing demands, has altogether absorbed us. We have looked neither backward nor forward. We must rise above this level. We must learn to revere the past, to consecrate ourselves to the future.

"The present is enough for common souls,
Who, never looking forward, are indeed
Mere clay wherein the footprints of their age
Are petrified forever."

In our all-eager rush for material prosperity, we have need to keep in mind that there is something higher.

"And what if trade sow cities
Like shells along the shore,
And thatch with towns the prairie broad,
With railways ironed o'er."

Man may be better housed, better clothed, better fed, but will he be a nobler, happier being? Must not every opportunity be given in the future to lead our descendants back to the enjoyment of nature, and through nature to the reverential contemplation of the great Spirit above nature? Will not such a national park be a tremendous agency in this admirable direction?

I know the urgent, clamorous, selfish demands of those who look to their immediate personal profit. If any voice was raised in behalf of the buffalo, you may be sure that it was drowned by the impatient cry of the buffalo-hide trader. If any men are to-day ranging a herd of cattle upon the "White River Plateau," you may be sure that they will speak in angry, loud voiced opposition against our national park.

Yet the higher, nobler considerations should and must win. We here to-day are speaking not in our behalf, but in behalf of our posterity. An English thinker has said: "An awful privilege and an awful responsibility that we should help to create a world in which posterity will live." We Americans should learn to cultivate what, for want of an appropriate word in our language, I should call posterityism. I define it as a sacred regard for the highest welfare of posterity. I heard Dr. Adams, the president of Cornell university, tell that while in England and driving with the wife of one of the great English publishers, she said: 'Mr. Adams, I understand that in the United States, you plant a great many elm trees.' 'Yes,' said the doctor, 'we do. We consider the elm one of our most beautiful and most desirable trees.' 'But,' said the lady, 'the elm lives only two to three hundred years. The oak will live eight hundred, a thousand years, or more. So we in England prefer the oak.' Now, there is what I call posterityism, the quality of looking, with beneficent regard, far into the distant future—a quality, alas, yet lacking among Americans. Posterityism, rightly interpreted, contains a whole religion. Mankind's hope of an immortality beyond may be an illusion. On this earth every life, in a sense, is immortal. The wave of influence from every life, noble or ignoble, flows on in ever widening, ever weakening circles forever. The greatest woman of our century has expressed it:

"Oh may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In lives made better by their presence.
So to live is heaven."

Posterityism demands the creation of this national park. I fancy I can hear the voices of millions yet unborn calling to us from the womb of time to protect this masterpiece of nature, this vast pleasure ground intact and undefiled for their enjoyment and their benefit. We answer them by saying that unless a majority of the senators and representatives of the United States are dead to all considerations of posterityism, we will protect it.

I know the indifference which our memorial will meet from the average congressman,—of how little importance he will consider it as compared with some party scheme, as compared with satisfying the personal demands of some influential politician among his constituents. Yet I have faith that there are representatives in the halls of our national legislature who will grasp the far reaching beneficence of such a movement, and who will support it with eager, zealous interest. I have faith that the delegates to the national councils from our own state will especially seize the vital importance of this matter, and that they will labor faithfully, loyally for its successful accomplishment.

Every higher consideration urges the establishment of this park. Every good citizen of Colorado, every good citizen of the United States, ought to feel an interest in it. It is to be a benefit not to our state alone, but to the whole nation. Enthusiasm, exerted in behalf of right ends, can accomplish everything. Let us be enthusiastic in this matter. Let us with enthusiasm appeal to the better part of man, let us, under the flag of posterityism, make honest, faithful endeavor, and success will crown our efforts to secure to ourselves and to all that come after us the unnumbered blessings which will flow from this proposed "Colorado national park."

Judges Appointed.

The county commissioners continued in session Saturday morning, adjourning shortly after dinner. The principal work done was the completion of the work of selecting judges for the voting precincts for the election next fall. The matter of dividing up the Second ward was not settled. The following are the judges appointed:

Precinct No. 1, Sedalia—A. B. Whitmore, J. S. Eckles, Burke Potter.

No. 2, Table Rock—J. E. Kirk, M. F. Olds, F. T. Hobbs.

No. 3, Monument—R. C. Elliott, A. F. Woodward, A. D. McShane.

No. 4, Husted—John Pring, R. S. Van Wagner, E. P. McAlroy.

No. 5, north side Colorado avenue, Colorado City—Robert Finley, J. P. Jackson, W. A. Love.

No. 5, south side Colorado avenue, Colorado City—C. W. Kinsman, J. K. Vanatta, R. F. Love.

No. 6, First ward, Colorado Springs—E. S. Josslyn, C. A. Eldredge, J. E. Hundley.

No. 5, Second ward—Matt France, W. R. Roby, C. C. Reynolds.

No. 3, Third ward—Charles Walker, R. B. Taylor, B. P. Taylor.

No. 5, Fourth ward—I. G. Sprague, A. House, G. B. Perry.

No. 5, Fifth ward—A. Matthews, J. A. Leming, Wm. Bates.

No. 6, Sixth ward—W. A. Conant, D. W. Robbins, Frank Flannagan.

No. 7, Fountain—I. Hutchin, N. E. West, T. K. Lock.

No. 8, El Paso—John Irvine, J. P. Robinson, C. C. Reed.

No. 9, Manitou Park—M. M. Baldwin, G. W. Saunders, F. L. Scott.

No. 10, Florissant—F. F. Costella, F. R. Smith, Daniel Nevitt.

No. 11, Manitou—M. A. Leddy, W. D. Sawin, R. J. Weir.

No. 12, Four Mile—S. E. Long, E. S. Root, E. Fackere.

No. 13, Sun View—S. R. Womack, D. A. Bartlett, S. Keeton.

No. 14, Edgerton—E. P. Moon, E. E. Douglas, Frank Smith.

No. 15, Big Sandy—E. Thornberry, W. S. Bates, Roy S. White.

No. 16, Templeton—A. J. Templeton, Wm. Fernsworth, D. Moody.

No. 17, Franceville—G. W. Benedict, F. T. Corr, John Bickerton.

No. 18, Falcon—E. A. Buck, E. E. Miles, J. E. Wiley.

No. 19, Hayden Divide—R. Gilbrath, L. R. Boynton, James Hill.

No. 20, Roswell—A. E. McBain, Hannibal C. Roby, Henry Broadston.

No. 21, Palmer Lake—A. J. Munger, G. W. Palmer, T. A. Hanks.

The sixth ward of this city takes in all south of the south side of Cimarron street.

Wool Markets.

The following are Coates Bros.' wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, comments on the market in their circular for July 15, 1886: Since our last issue the market has been firm and wools are strongly held but the demand has been only moderate and some descriptions may be quoted as quiet. The future of the market is generally considered to be largely dependent on whether manufacturers can obtain higher prices for woolen goods, and while this question will not be settled for some time yet, in some instances orders for woolens have been secured at a fair advance above last year's figures.

The arrivals have increased and wool is now coming forward to this market in fair amount, but the supply in the early part of the season was so small that stocks are yet very moderate. Much of that received is held by order of shippers for a higher market and the quantity offered for sale is consequently not small.

The London sales are expected to close about the 20th instant. Prices have been well sustained and but a small quantity is reported as being taken for this country."

Following are the prices current for Colorado and New Mexican wools:

COLORADO.

Medium and fine, choice	26@27
Medium and fine, average	23@25
Common and quarter blood	19@22
Coarse, carpet	17@18

NEW MEXICAN.

Choice improved	24@26
Partly improved	22@24
Coarse, carpet, light	17@18
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	16@17
Black	16@18

The Sells Circus.

The following notice of Sells Bros. & Barrett's big circus which comes on August 1st, is from the San Francisco Report:

The aggregation of circus talent in the tented village at Central Park continues to draw large crowds each afternoon and evening. Last evening there was a change of programme, many new and exciting features having been added, and there will be variations at each performance from now on to the closing exhibition next Sunday night. The programme began with an imposing spectacular entree in the two rings, on the elevated stage and on the hippodrome track, introducing all the pretty processional features. This was followed by the introduction of the only living pair of living hippopotami (male and female) to be seen in any circus or menagerie in the world.

The riding of thirty-five horses by Signor Sebastian, the elephant race between Topsy, Gipsey and Gypsy, and the Roman chariot races, which closed the evening's entertainment, were enthusiastically received. The programme, as well [illegible] and highly appreciated, was so long and various that the Report prefers that the public see it for themselves rather than give a detailed criticism of all the events. The Sells Bros. regret that they did not make arrangements to stay in San Francisco longer, but their engagements in Oakland, Sacramento and elsewhere will prevent them remaining longer than Sunday.

THE STORY OF A CRIME.

An Enterprising Reporter Writes up a Sensational Bogus Account of His Own Murder.

Last Thursday afternoon the water supply, the base ball club and other leading topics of conversation which have held the boards at the various places where men, and sometimes women, gather to discuss the affairs of the day, were suddenly and completely lost sight of in the excitement caused by the announcement that a cold-blooded murder had been committed right here in our midst. Who first made the startling announcement, or where the person who made it got his information were alike shrouded in the deepest mystery. No one knew who was the perpetrator of this awful deed, nor did anyone know or pretend to know the name of the victim. But upon one point everyone agreed; there had been a murder sometime between sunrise that morning and noon, and it was the universal opinion that so far as the facts were known it was the most cold-blooded crime that had ever been committed in Colorado Springs or vicinity since 1874, when old John Osgood shot Black Bill for stealing his wife.

A busy newsgatherer hurrying down the street about half-past three in search of an item for the local columns of the next morning's edition of his paper, under orders from the city editor, not to return to the office without something more startling than the usual run of personals, dog fights and drunks, heard this rumor of a murder, and it brought gladness to his heart and fire to his eye. At last, thought he, El Paso county is waking up and giving poor cusses like me a show again. There is no doubt, to the average reader, something forbidding, something almost ghastly about the joy of a newspaper reporter over the discovery of some blood curdling crime—and the more awful the crime the greater his joy—but it must be remembered that to a certain extent this kind of thing, these misfortunes which must inevitably befall people now and again, are his bread and butter. They are to him what leaks in a pipe are to a plumber or weak points in a deed or a mortgage or a claim are to an attorney. They bring work for his pen and work for his pen, sometimes brings money to his pocket, just as the mending of the pipe by the plumber and the contesting of the claim, the deed or the mortgage by the attorney brings money to the pockets of the lucky plumber or attorney who gets the jobs.

But to return to the crime which had so startled the community It was, of course, the newsgatherer's first duty to get at the facts in the case so far as he could from those who knew them, and then to enlarge upon them as the case might demand in the privacy of the sanctum. But where were these facts to be obtained? In front of a central cigar store where a group of men was generally to be found loudly discussing "Glen's" phenomenal "pick-up" at second base or "Patsy's" wonderful "three-bagger," or anything else that might happen to be particularly weighty in the grist of the day's doings, the same crowd was to be found, and naturally they were deep in the mysteries of the murder. Old Henry Sarbuck, who had sat on forty-three coroners' juries, counting those he had participated in back in Missouri, in the good old days when inquests had to be held every other day, was there, and he was eager to make his score forty-four. The old man was indignant because no one could tell him where the scene of this crime was. There were a dozen men there who could describe the crime. They could nearly all tell of the inhuman looks on the face of the murderer as he approached his helpless victim, knife in hand. They could see in their mind's eye that knife at last plunged into the back of a human being to the hilt and then withdrawn covered with blood. They thought they saw the victim falling with his life blood flowing steadily away and heard his blood-curdling dying groans. But this was all, there were no names either of the murdered or the murderer, no place assigned for the crime, no reasons for the deed given. It became evident after a dozen or more questions had been asked that there were no real facts to be obtained from that crowd, everything there was rumor. The newsgatherer's heart which a few moments before had been beating unusually merrily along in the hope of a sensation went down with the thump which always accompanies a disappointment. He could already see the cold unrelenting gaze of the heartless city editor, who had undoubtedly heard a rumor of this crime, as he demanded the facts—facts, alas, which it seemed impossible to obtain.

In company with the candidate for the coroner's jury the reporter hurried from place to place where men were posted usually on such matters were generally to be found. Everyone had heard of the crime but all were equally ignorant of anything beyond the most tantalizing generalities. The city marshal had his entire force consisting of three officers on foot and the mounted policeman whose business it is to chase erring cows and bronchos into the city pound, all on the lookout for a man with a bloody hand and a dangerous looking knife in his pocket. The marshal seemed eager to do his duty in the matter but he also seemed somewhat slow to appreciate the fact that a bloody hand and a dangerous looking knife were hardly a sufficient description with which to find a fugitive from justice. Both could easily be disposed of, the one washed and the other thrown away and then the man who formerly carried these evidences of his horrible deed could walk right into the arms of a dozen officers without arousing their suspicions as to his true character—without informing them that he was a bold, bad, naughty murderer. The sheriff of the county was eager for the fray. He was swearing in a dozen or so deputies to aid him in hunting the murderer and was determined to bring him to justice. But he sadly admitted that while confident that the deed had been committed he had nothing in the line of evidence to aid him in the search for the perpetrator. The coroner was not less excited than the rest of the officials nor was he less ignorant of facts. Now here was a nice predicament for a decent, respectable, honest newspaper man to be placed in. A big city wild with excitement over a murder, the whole population determined to sit up all night if necessary in order that they might learn as early as possible from the morning paper the facts connected with this brutal crime, and the man who was supposed to give them these facts after three hours tramping over hot and dusty streets in search of information was still as ignorant as they and what was worse he had not the slightest prospect of becoming any better informed.

A neighboring box in front of a drug store offers a seat, and the reporter grasps the opportunity and sits down. He has gone through this very thing many times before in his life, but each time a sensation comes up before him in the distance and it vanishes before he has an opportunity to reach it he is more chagrined and more bitterly disappointed. He has about come to the conclusion that he will throw up his job in the morning and go to sawing logs, when his attention is attracted by a group of men across the street surrounding a distinguished member of the bar, who holds in his hand something that looks like a telegram. The reporter has forsaken his box and joined the group in a moment. Everyone is gazing over the jurist's shoulder, and all are reading the scrap of paper which he is holding in his hands, and the reporter does the same. He reads something like this: "It is reported that W. S. McCaul has been killed in your city during a discussion over temperance. A telegram from his cousin, Harry McDowell, gives this information. Please ascertain facts and wire full account." It is signed "Des Moines (Iowa) Daily Press." This was all that the dispatch contained, but it was a clue, and five minutes later the reporter is closeted with McDowell. He comes out from that interview without his anticipated sensation, but has at last learned the "facts." W. S. McCaul was, until a few months ago, connected with the Des Moines News, and deciding to seek his fortune further west, came to Colorado and secured a position on the Rocky Mountain News. But the dust and turmoil of a big city was too much for him after the farm-like atmosphere of Des Moines, and he came to Colorado Springs. Here he spent several weeks rusticating. But he was never happy here; murders were scarce and railroad accidents and hold-ups were entirely too infrequent to satisfy his news instincts. There was nothing for him to write up. People did not seem to care to kill each other, regular robbers seemed to prefer other lines of trade and railroad switches never seemed to get out of place. But at last a bright idea struck him. He would be obliging and write himself up as the victim of a horrible and heart-rending crime. He did this, handed the account to his cousin, Harry McDowell, and took the next train out of town. McDowell, as directed, sent the account to the Des Moines News, and in the course of time the other Des Moines papers telegraphed here for further particulars, and these telegrams caused the excitement on the streets last Thursday.

Here were the facts, and the newsgatherer with the voluminous story tucked under his arm, climbed the steps to the editorial sanctum disappointed at the results of his hard chase, but no longer afraid to meet the eye of that terrorizing monster, a city editor, whose constant demand is "facts," "facts."

The West End Addition.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, Jr., Saturday filed for record his plat of the West End addition to Colorado Springs. This addition lies just west of the Monument and a little south of the Mesa road. The ground is high and even in the raging flood caused by the water spout of three summers ago this tract was not overflowed at all. Mr. Taylor has had all his streets nicely graded and neat signs put on all the corners, so that those who run may read the names of the thoroughfare, and the eye of the passenger on the Rio Grande, Rock Island, or Missouri Pacific road as he passes the location is gladdened by the view of a large and handsome sign, in attractive color, [illegible] announcing the name of this new applicant for the favor of real estate investors, and that Capt. DeCoursey will do the honors attending the sale of lots therein.

The grading of all the streets in Culvert Heights has been completed in first class shape, and Captain De Coursey has had four-inch water mains laid through the blocks. There is no prettier place for a residence in all [illegible] and lots there are likely to increase in value for some time to come.

THE NEW CHURCH.

The New Congregational Church was Occupied Sunday Morning.

Sunday morning the first services were held in the new Congregational church. The services in the morning as usual included a sermon by the pastor. The formal dedication will not take place until fall, after the new organ is in place and the building in every way completed.

The Congregational society is to be congratulated upon the completion of its new church home, and it is a home worthy of the intelligent and progressive society that owns it. The old church was ample in its day, and it will always be a source of pleasant recollection to many of the members of the congregation but in the progressive march of time it had to give way to a better.

The new church is located on the north west corner of Tejon and St. Vrain streets, and its exterior hardly needs description to a majority of the GAZETTE's readers who have watched its gray stone walls and towering dome gradually rise. As intimated above, the church is not yet completed, but it is sufficiently so to admit of its being used. The large stone porches and the pipe organ are yet to be put in. The plans for the building were furnished by Mr. L. R. Marshall, of New York, and follow very closely those of a well known house of worship in that city, being in the form of a Greek cross. When completed the cost will have been not much less than $50,000. The main entrances are at the southwest and southeast corners, in the angles formed by the extensions of the cross. After entering the large doors a person finds himself in the usual small ante room where outer wraps may be removed. Stepping into the main body of the church the form of the cross is much more noticeable than from the exterior. Very striking is the dome, vaulted with heavy oak and falling through its many stained glass windows is a flood of mellow light. The floor of the auditorium is a slight incline, as is common in churches of the better class now adays, the dip being towards the north. In the north projection of the cross is the pulpit and also the place for the organ and choir. To the east of the pulpit is a small room for the minister and choir to congregate in or retire into. Back of the pulpit is a stair leading to the basement, where the steam heater and water motor for the organ are located.

Through the centre of the building in the east and west projections of the cross are the pews. They are of a light oak to match the interior wood work and are comfortably cushioned. As arranged now from 300 to 400 persons can be comfortably seated in the building, but there is sufficient room for a large number of pews that will be added later. The floor is nicely carpeted with a plain but dark carpeting that harmonizes with the interior decorations. The frescoing is plain, but of a very good quality and suitable for such a building.

In the south projection of the cross there is a small gallery, which for the present will be occupied by the choir. It will seat about fifty persons. The space under this gallery can be enclosed by rolling wooden curtains, thus making a room suitable for prayer meetings or small gatherings. The western part of the building is enclosed with frame instead of stone. This is done that in the course of time a Sunday school room may be added to the main building.

MODJESKA

A Splendid Performance by the Great Polish Actress.

A performance by Madame Modjeska in Colorado Springs is no longer a novelty, but a performance by Madame Modjeska is a treat that comes but too seldom. Each appearance of the charming actress is a signal for a gathering of an audience that perhaps cannot be equalled in its character in any city of the west. Certainly in no city of the size of Colorado Springs. The audience which assembled in the opera house Saturday was no exception, as it was large, appreciative and of a high character. The audience came expecting a fine performance and it was not disappointed.

Modjeska has only heretofore been seen in this city in the sweet and womanly characters of Shakespeare—Rosalind, Viola, Beatrice, etc.—but Saturday an opportunity was given to see her in a French drama. The change was a novelty of course, but perhaps a majority of the actresses' admirers would have preferred to have seen her in one of the characters associated with her name and fame. The play was Adrienne Le Couvreur, and while it is in the repertoire of almost every prominent actress of the present, yet it is open to a number of criticisms. Yet it offers an opportunity for the display of the highest dramatic art.

It is needless to say that Modjeska embraced every opportunity, and depicted with the wonderful subtleties of the art which she has so wonderfully mastered, the raging passions of love, hate, jealousy and even revenge. The death scene in the last act was a masterpiece. The audience showed its appreciation by an encore after each act.

The supporting company was the Booth and Barrett company of the past season, and its work throughout was most excellent. It was evident however that it was not selected for the production of such plays as Adrienne Le Couvreur. Lawrence Hanley as Maurice de Saxe, was the principal support. He is a young actor of promise.

The Michonnet of John A. Lane was a creation. Mrs. F. M. Bates as the Princess de Bouillon and Charles Koehler as the Abbe are deserving of mention.

BASE BALL.

Another Easy Victory for the Colorado Springs Team.

The Leadville team suffered another defeat at the hands of Colorado Springs club Saturday afternoon. The audience was not as large as the game deserved, but those who did attend were very well pleased with the playing of both nines.

Until the seventh inning the game looked as though the Springs were going to shut out their opponents. But in that inning Lohman made a double and Betts made a three base hit, which saved the visitors from a shut out. The Leadville club out batted the home team, but the magnificent fielding was too much for them. Patsy Lynch made two wonderful catches and received applause from the audience. In the second inning he made a magnificent catch and put out after a long backward run. In the seventh he stopped a ball which went along the ground like a cannon ball and passed it to first base in time to catch the batter. In stopping this ball Lynch made a long run and was running when he secured it. As usual, every ball that came within reasonable distance of McMahon found him ready for business. This player makes some beautiful stops every game.

Glenalvin and Newman were the hard hitters of the team. They each made two single base hits. Breckenridge was unfortunate. He hit the ball several times but was unable to score a base hit. Fitzgerald was also unable to get a hit.

On the Leadville side Goldie had three singles and Cooley two. Lohman and Bailey are each credited with a double base hit, but the latter was presented with his score by the umpire, who was unable to see a ball which was knocked about four feet outside the foul line. In the last inning Goldie was fined $10 by Umpire Walsh for using improper language on the field. A few more heavy fines for this offense will make the games more enjoyable to the lady audiences. Following is the official score:

COLORADO SP'GS	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SB.
Lytle, c	4	2	1	0	6	3	0	1
Glenalvin, 2b	5	2	2	0	5	5	0	1
Newman, cf	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Breckenridge, 1b	4	1	0	1	10	0	0	0
Valelly, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
McMahon, lf	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lynch, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
Wilson, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fitzgerald, p	3	1	0	0	1	8	0	0
Totals	36	7	8	2	27	20	1	5

LEADVILLE.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SB.
Goldie, s s	5	1	3	0	1	6	0	0
Bailey, 2d b	4	1	1	0	2	5	0	0
Whyte, 1st b	4	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Fitzgerald, l. f	3	0	1	0	4	0	1	0
Pears, c	3	0	0	1	4	1	0	0
Betts, 3d b	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Mackey, p	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Cooley, c f	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Lohman, r f	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	9	1	27	18	3	0

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado Springs	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	7
Leadville	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4

Earned runs—Springs 3, Leadville 3
Two base hits—Bailey, Lohman
Three base hit—Betts
Double plays—Lynch to Glenalvin to Breckenridge, Valelly to Glenalvin to Breckenridge
Bases on balls—Off Fitzgerald 5, off Pears 5.
Hit by pitched ball—By Fitzgerald 1, by Mackey 5.
Struck out—By Fitzgerald 6, by Mackey 4.
Time of game—1.50
Umpire—Walsh.

Judge Archie Williams and family of Manitou expect to start for a summer's trip to Alaska next week.

Mr W. A. Richards, formerly county surveyor of El Paso county, has been appointed surveyor general of Wyoming.

Dr. J. N. Chipley, secretary of the state board of dental examiners, is visiting Dr William Fowler for a few days.

Mr. Fawn Dickinson, proprietor of the new hotel at Manitou Park station, states that he expects to have the formal opening of his new hotel this evening, giving a grand ball and entertainment.

The police magistrate Saturday morning heard the case of the city vs. T. E. Johnson, for impounding a bull calf. The case was decided against Mr Johnson, and he will probably appeal it.

The increasing popularity of the Delmonico justifies the managers in recommencing their Sunday dinners as having but few equals, and Mr. James Robertson, who is so familiar and favorably known in the community, will spare no pains in the future in continuing the same satisfactory treatment as has recently been extended to all customers and patrons.

Mrs. Catherine E. Foley, well known as a popular Denver boarding house keeper, has taken a lease of the Calvert Heights hotel, close to the Midland shops at Colorado City, and not far from the glass works, and will open it to the public the present week. The location of this hotel is unsurpassed. The views from it are superb. It is convenient of access, and a cool breeze plays around it regularly. Mrs. Foley will keep a clean, nice house, and set an excellent table, and the public will find it a pleasure and comfort to extend to her a liberal patronage.

Sheriff White, of Aspen, stopped in the city for a few hours Friday to see Sheriff Jackson on business. He had with him Miss Ora Chatfield, a young girl of Pitkin county, who some time ago created a sensation by eloping with her cousin, another young woman. The sheriff found them in Kansas somewhere and on account of her youth Miss Chatfield was returned to her parents; but the other woman was allowed to remain.

A STRONG BOX.

The Big Vaults to be Put Into the New Bank Block.

It is safe to say that not one of the visitors to our beautiful city and suburban resorts this season has failed to stop and admire the carving and cutting of the red rock forming the columns of the new building of the First National bank. Our citizens, too, seem to take an unusual interest in the progress of the work, which, when completed, will give to Colorado Springs one of the handsomest buildings in the west. It will be of interest to know that a place affording absolute security for the protection of money and valuables from the most expert burglar or the fiercest flames will soon be opened for their accommodation. A description of the material and construction of this modern stronghold will convince the most skeptical of its security. The First National bank has just closed a contract with the Hall's Safe and Lock company of Cincinnati, Ohio, through the local agent, Mr. Frank Halliday, for two burglar-proof vaults, safe and two hundred safety deposit boxes. The foundation for these vaults are to be 17 feet 6 inches long by 18 feet 6 inches wide, and has been put in by the contractor on a bed of cement and granite 4 feet thick. In the basement of the building will be a vault for storing the old books and papers of the bank. On the walls of the vault will be placed the burglar proof steel lining of the bank and safety deposit vaults. The lining will consist of three plates of steel, two of hard drill proof and one of soft metal, put together with steel arbors and screws throughout. The entrances will be of seven grates of steel, each one half inch thick, single door on outside and folding doors on inside, each outside door provided with combination and time lock and massive round bolts. Inside doors have combination lock and heavy round bolts. In the safety deposit vault will be 200 boxes of various sizes, renting from $10 to $30 a year. Each box has two locks, the renter having one set of keys and the custodian of the vault a master key, so it will be necessary for him to open his lock before the renter can get in. The bank safe will be one of Hall's patent dovetail tenon and grooved air tight safes, weighing about 7,000 pounds, two doors each provided with combination locks and double chronometric time clock. The fire proof walls of the vault will be 27 inches thick, encased in heavy ornamental work of the same pattern as that now in the First National bank of Denver, Co.

Our city is to be congratulated on having a banking house and safety deposit vault which will be equal in every respect to anything in the larger cities of the country. The weight of this mammoth treasure box will be 72,000 pounds and the freight charges to Colorado Springs will approximate $1,000. The Hall's Safe & Lock company will send skilled mechanics to erect the vault and it will be turned over to the bank complete, ready for use. Mr. J. A. Hayes, Jr., cashier of the First National, has spent several weeks examining into the merits of the various safes and finally awarded the contract to Hall's Safe & Lock Co.

The El Paso Livery company last week day received a handsome new hack from the manufactory of E. M. Miller & Co., Quincy, Ill. It is one of the handsomest and most complete vehicles ever brought to the city. The upholstering is also of drab cloth, trimmed with peacock blue satin. It contains a toilet case, clock, cigar case, and both call bell and speaking tube for occupants to communicate with the driver. The vehicle cost about $1,500.

The Carrington Concert.

Madam Abbie Carrington was heard in grand concert Friday night at the First M. E. church. The auditorium of the church was very completely filled, but the audience was nothing compared to what it should have been considering the entertainment. It was thoroughly representative, however, of the best musical ability and taste of Colorado Springs.

The programme consisted of eight numbers, three songs by Madam Carrington, two piano solos by Miss Mina Barricher, two drum solos by Major A. R. Carrington and a violin solo by Mr M. O. Barnes. Miss Barricher's first number was "Valse Impromptu," by A. Lambert, and the second, "Rondo Capriccioso," by Mendelssohn. Mr. Barnes played for his number "Reverie, Vieuxtemps," accompanied upon the piano by Miss Oma Fields. The playing of these local artists is too familiar to Colorado Springs audiences to need criticism. It is only a matter of congratulation that the city possesses them. Major Carrington's drum playing is also familiar, as he appeared here several times last spring. His numbers were well received and greatly pleased the audience.

It was Abbie Carrington, the splendid songstress that the audience had come to hear and each appearance was a signal for prolonged applause. For her first number was given "Ernani Involami," by Verdi, and for her second "Nearer my God to Thee," by Holden. The third number was "The Flower Girl" by Bevegnani. After each number Madam Carrington was compelled to respond to an encore, singing some sweet but simple ballad. Madam Carrington's voice is a soprano of a very pure quality, sustaining the highest notes with ease. The projectors of the entertainment have the thanks of all who were present for the splendid treat.

A pleasant reception was given Madam Modjeska Saturday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Parrish, at their home on North Weber street. The guests were received in the parlor and studio, from 4 until 6 o'clock p. m., and more than a hundred ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to the great actress. Madam Modjeska made many friends here during her residence two years ago.

BASE BALL.

A Small Audience Intensely Delighted with Friday's Game.

An unusually small audience attended the ball game Friday afternoon owing, no doubt, to the threatening appearance of the weather. Though small in number, a more enthusiastic crowd is seldom seen on this ground, and they had good cause to become enthusiastic for the playing on both sides was unusually fine and the result was one of the most interesting and finest played games ever seen here. The clubs were about evenly matched and it required ten innings to decide the score in the Springs favor.

Until the sixth inning the home team was unable to score a run, while the Leadville team had two in their favor. In that inning the score was tied and one extra run made amid thunders of applause. In the same inning the score was again tied by the visitors.

By this time the audience was wild with enthusiasm and greeted each player as he stepped to the bat with cheers and applause. But the next three innings were passed without a score on either side, though there were some wonderful exhibitions of fine ball playing. In the eighth inning, Fitzgerald, the Leadville pitcher, made a spurt and put in some fine head work. His first four balls pitched resulted in two men being put out and the third man making two strikes. In the same inning Breckenridge made his second two-base hit of the game. Unfortunately he was left on a base.

The battery work on both sides was brilliant. Hendricks and Wilson, of the home team, were frequently applauded for their good playing. Hendricks struck out four men and sent two to first on balls. Fitzgerald, on the opposite side, struck out two and sent four men to first on balls.

The batting on each side was about even, although the hits on the home side were the more effective. Breckenridge was the heavy hitter for the Springs. He was at bat five times and scored two doubles and two single hits. Glenalvin and McMahon each had two singles.

When the tenth inning opened the Leadville club heard something drop. At the same time there was a slight and unusual noise from the grand stand. The inning opened with Lytle at the bat. He scored a base hit and a run as did also Glenalvin, Newman and Breckenridge. McMahon also scored a hit but was put out at the home plate. The visitors were not allowed to score and the game ended.

The four players who scored in the last inning were presented with a purse by the audience who appreciated their work in scoring another victory for the club which bears the name of our beautiful city.

Umpire Walsh received a terrible blow on the cheek from a foul ball early in the game. The blow was sufficiently powerful to open the skin and cause an ugly wound. His umpiring throughout the game was probably an improvement on the day before, but still the audience strongly objected to several of his decisions.

It was unfortunate that a packed house did not witness Friday's game, for it would have been a treat for any person who takes the slightest interest in this fascinating game. As is usual the attendance of ladies was quite fair. Following is the official score:

COLO. SPRINGS.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SB.
Lytle, rf	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Glenalvin, 2b	5	2	2	0	3	5	0	0
Newman, cf	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
Breckenridge, 1b	5	2	4	0	11	1	0	0
Valelly, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
McMahon, lf	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	2
Lynch, s. s	5	0	0	0	2	2	[illegible]	0
Hendricks, p	3	0	0	0	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	0
Wilson, c	4	0	0	1	9	[illegible]	0	0
Totals	38	7	10	4	30	19	2	4

LEADVILLE.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SB.
Goldie, ss	5	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	5	2	0
Bailey, 2d b	5	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	4	0	[illegible]
Blake, 1b	4	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Mackey, lf	4	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0
Lohman, rf	5	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
Fitzgerald, p	5	1	2	0	1	5	0	0
Betts, 3b	5	[illegible]	2	0	[illegible]	5	0	0
Pears, c	4	0	1	[illegible]	5	2	0	0
Cooley, c. f	4	[illegible]	2	0	4	0	0	0
Totals	41	3	10	1	30	20	2	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Colorado Springs	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	7
Leadville	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	3

Earned runs—Springs 4, Leadville 2.
Two base hits—Breckenridge 2, Goldie 1, Fitzgerald 1.
Bases on balls—Off Hendricks 2, off Fitzgerald 4.
Struck out—By Hendricks 4, by Fitzgerald 2.
Time of game—1 hr 55 min.
Umpire—Walsh.
Scorer—Wilson.

The county commissioners Friday selected the judges for the fall election. Colorado Springs is to have six voting precincts hereafter. One of them is to be made by separating all of the voters west of the Monument into one precinct and by dividing all of the city south of Pikes Peak avenue into one precinct. The other precincts are maintained, although part of the Second ward voters will probably be thrown into the First ward. A new justices' precinct has been created at Roswell.

McGuire, the man arrested Friday night for striking his sister-in-law in the face, was fined $25 and costs by Magistrate Bailey Saturday morning.

BASE BALL.

First Game of the Series Won by the Leadville Club Yesterday.

The Springs boys were probably a little too confident of winning yesterday after the straight run of victories they have been having lately. They played poor ball with the exception of the last inning, when they made four runs and saved the game from being a shut out. They were unable to solve the mystery of Fitzgerald's curves and therefore got only one base hit, while the Leadvilles made eight off of Hapeman, the Springs pitcher. Hapeman at times yesterday played very good ball, but was rather wild. In the fifth inning he pitched only four balls, three of which were hit by the Leadville batters. Hegan, the catcher, put each man out before he reached first base.

Until the last inning the visitors felt very sure of shutting out the Springs and were greatly surprised when the four runs were scored. Then was seen some very tricky playing on the Springs side. The home boys thoroughly understand all the little tricks of the game and when they get down to playing ball they simply paralyze their opponents. Such was the case yesterday when Breckenridge stole second base and let in a run by tricky playing. The visitors were so badly rattled they rushed to the center of the diamond and stood in each other's way. This class of play creates the wildest enthusiasm among the audience, who applauded to the echo yesterday.

Following is the official score:

COLO. SPRINGS.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SB.
Lytle, c	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Glenalvin, 2d b	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Newman, c. f	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Breckenridge, 1b	4	1	0	0	10	1	1	0
Valelly, 3d b	4	0	0	1	4	3	0	0
McMahon, l f	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hapeman, p	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	1
Lynch, s. s	3	0	0	1	3	5	0	0
Hendricks, r. f	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	1	2	24	15	4	4

LEADVILLE.	AB.	R.	BH	SH	PO	A	E	SB
Goldie, s s	5	2	1	0	4	3	3	0
Bailey, 2b	3	2	1	0	3	5	1	0
Blake, 1b	3	1	1	0	15	0	1	0
Mackey, l f	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lohman, r f	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Fitzgerald, p	4	1	1	0	2	5	1	1
Betts, 3b	3	1	2	0	0	3	1	1
Pears, c	4	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Cooley, c. f	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	9	8	3	27	17	8	3

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Leadville	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	*	9
Colorado Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

Earned runs—Leadville 4
Two base hits—Blake, Fitzgerald.
Double plays—Valelly, unassisted; Betts to Bailey to Blake.
Base on balls—Off Hapeman 5, off Fitzgerald 1
Struck out—By Hapeman 2, by Fitzgerald 1.
Wild pitches—Hapeman.
Time of game—1.45.
Umpire—Walsh.

Fall Excursions.

A circular from George T. Nicholson, general passenger and ticket agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., states that the roads running from the Missouri river west have authorized a series of "harvest excursions" from all territory east of the Missouri river to all points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and other territories. The following particulars are given in regard to this excursion in the circular:

"The rate will be one fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th.

The tickets will be limited to thirty days for the round trip.

Stop over privileges will be allowed, either going or returning, within this limit.

We have already received assurances that these tickets will be sold from all points west of and including St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, and we have good reason to believe that they will be sold by many lines throughout Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, the Southern states, &c.

Of course the railroads will be very liberal in advertising these excursions, but I take the liberty of calling your attention to them, because the territory to which these tickets will be sold is so large, and counter attractions are so great that we need the aid of all local organizations to secure a proper share of these excursionists.

There will undoubtedly be a very heavy business, and it is simply a question of turning them our way as against Dakota or some other territory. To this end I would respectfully suggest the advisability of your calling attention editorially to them, with a view of working up an interest in your community, and that proper advertising matter describing your special attractions and advantages may be prepared promptly. I will be glad to aid in its distribution. Any station agent of this road will receive and forward (free) to me packages of pamphlets and other advertising matter which you may publish, and I will see that it is judiciously distributed throughout the territory from which these excursions will run.

The State League.

There was lamentation in base ball circles yesterday, and the city was full of base ball players full of doubt as to their immediate future. The Leadville club had remained over to play the extra game and in the morning the Aspen club came in with the announcement that the Pueblo club had been compelled to disband. It was well understood that the withdrawal of any one club from the organization meant the disruption of the state league. Hence the thirty players collected in the city and the friends of the national game had reason to feel blue. Later in the day however a gleam of light brightened the horizon, as it was announced that probably Trinidad would enter the league in place of Pueblo. Telegraphic communication was opened between the managers of the clubs and citizens of that place. A meeting was held at Trinidad last night, but the result was not learned up to a late hour last night. It is earnestly hoped that Trinidad will come in and save the league. It will be definitely decided today. During the remainder of the week the people of Colorado Springs will have an opportunity to see some good playing, however, no matter what the outcome of the deal, as Manager Goddard has arranged to play the four scheduled games with Aspen. The Aspen club is undoubtedly the best in the league, excepting Colorado Springs, and good ball will be the result. It is unfortunate that the league should go to pieces just as our team is about to take the lead.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending July 18th, 1889:

CITY.

L. R. Ehrich et al to J. F. Ray, lts 14, 15, 16, blk M. D. Russ Wood's add. .... [illegible]
Henry L. Dwine to Llewellyn E. Dwine, lt 15, blk 33. .... [illegible]
L. C. Weyand to E. F. McCloskey, 75x75 ft in blk 8 Martin assignee of Youngs sub-division of blks 230 and 232 add No. [illegible] 1500
Eli Roberts to Robert W Laughlin n 100 ft of e half of e half of e half lt [illegible], blk 236 add No 1 600
Charles Davis to Nettie E. Davis, part of lts 14, 15, 16, blk 12.... 2000
R. F. Martin to Lino. E. Ray, lt 59 and 60 in Bristol's add.......... 1450
G. W. Morrin to Herbert North, lt 9, blk 4.................. [illegible]
A. J. Rankin to T. F. Parker, lt 6, blk 5.................. [illegible]
Egan T. Ensign et al, to A. J. Denton, lts 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, blk 1, Ensign's add and lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in Ensign's add No. 2..... [illegible]
Avan A. McGovney to L. B. Dore part of lt 20, blk 22, W. C. S.... 735
L. B. Dore to Wm. W. Hassell, et al, part of lt 20, blk 22, W. C. S. [illegible]

ROSWELL.

Boston Land Co. to C. E. Stubbs, lts 1 and 2, blk 54 400

LA VERGNE

Jane P. Raycock to Sarah L. Reid, lt 7, blk C .... [illegible]

COLORADO CITY

Martin Drake to Benjamin Hoch, pt of lt 5, blk 143 25

MANITOU.

Manitou Land and Improvement Company to Mary E. Hallett, lt 50, blk 5, Fairview add. ..... [illegible]
Same to G. W. Dickinson, lt 5, blk 5, Fairview add .... [illegible]
James Benson to Anna M. Tesch, lt [illegible], blk 8 800

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Sarah L. Reid to Jane P. Raycock, lt 8 blk 15 .... [illegible]

PALMER LAKE.

W. Finlay Thompson to Jas. M. Curry et al, lts 6 and 9 blk 44 . 700

FALCON.

Roderick F. Kavanaugh to Ebener Colwell, lt 24 blk 18 100
Henry Vica to Ebener Colwell, lt 23 blk 18 100

RAMAH.

El Paso Land and Water Company to J. M. Salter, lt 12 blk 17, add No 10

COUNTRY

Wm. Jenkins to Emma Russell, pt of lt 2 blk 5 Ivywild 1000
Walter M. Hatch to M. T. Hatch, se qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr and sw qr of ne qr sec 33 tp 14 s r 67 w of 6 p m [illegible]
Hugh W. Jones to Norman C. Jones, e half of se qr sec 8, s half of sw qr sec 9 tp 14 s r 67 w. . 1605
Mary J. Jones to John E. Bacon, 2 6-100 acres in s half nw qr sec 30 tp 14 s r 66 w 6th p m ..... [illegible]
John Wolf to Henry L. Hayward, five and three quarter acres of sec 25 tp 14 s r 67 w 6th p m ... 1437
E. J. Eaton trustee to C. F. Gibson trustee 3 08 acres in s half sw qr of sw qr of sw qr sec 3. 400
John E. Bacon to Della L. Willard, part of sec 30 tp 14 s r 66 w .. 100
Hugh W. Jones to Catharine Jones, part of sw qr of se qr sec 4, tp 14 s, r 67 w 6 p m.......... [illegible]
Eliza E. Cook to Lee G. Gloeckner, one-third interest in se qr of nw qr and se qr of sw qr and sw qr and sw qr of se qr of sec 6, also se qr of nw qr and w half of sw qr, sec 17, and se qr of se qr sec 18, and ne qr of ne qr and e half of se qr and sw qr of se qr sec 19, tp 18 s r 65 w 6th p m, about 5 20 acres.... 2400
Frances E. Laughlin to Nancy A. Roberts, s half of sw qr sec 21 and nw qr of nw qr sec 28 tp 11, s r 64 w.................. 1800
Robert W. Laughlin to Nancy A. Roberts, ne qr of nw qr, s half of nw qr and nw qr of sw qr, sec 21 and sw qr of nw qr sec 28, tp 11 s, r 64 w.................. 8200
Arnold Powell to John R. E. Sumner, n half nw qr, n half ne qr, se qr ne qr, sec 17, sw qr of se qr, sec 7, n half nw qr, n half ne qr, se qr of ne qr, e half of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of sw qr, sec 18, ne qr of the ne qr sec 19, tp 13 s, r 70 w.................. [illegible]

Major Otis Remick has gone east, to be absent several weeks. He will attend the national G. A. R encampment at Milwaukee.

Mr Norman C. Jones of Manitou is building a large dam in the mountains west of Manitou for the purpose of storing water for irrigation. It is to be 44 feet deep and cover four acres. The water is to be taken from the Sutherland creek.

The programme of the fall meeting of the Rocky mountain racing circuit has been issued. The towns in the circuit are Cheyenne, Denver and Pueblo. The races in Denver will occur September 21st to 28th inclusive, and in Pueblo October 3d to 9th inclusive.

J. W. Mason and Fred McKenzie were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Saxton at Falcon Friday and brought to this city charged with selling liquors in a less quantity than a quart. They were arraigned before Justice Snideler in the afternoon and plead guilty. Their fine with costs amounted to $51 each, which they paid.

Mrs. and Mr. Minzie, mother and brother of Mrs. Louis R. Ehrich, are spending the summer in this city the guests of Mrs. Ehrich.

Assessor Perkins says that he is proud of the fact that every person of that name in the county over 21 years of age pays taxes. There are thirteen of them.

BASE BALL.

Another Easy Victory for the Colorado Springs Club.

Tuesday's base ball game was easily won by the home team. The playing on both sides was remarkably fine and showed that the visitors were playing to win, while the home boys took things easy and won the game. Fitzgerald, the Springs pitcher, was in good trim and did effective work. He was ably supported by Lytle behind the bat. Castone pitched for Aspen. He had rather poor control of the ball, making two wild pitches.

Glenalvin and Valelly won much merited applause for two wonderful stops and put outs. Valelly's ball was a hot grounder which came skimming down the line like a ball from a rifle. Without any apparent effort Valelly picked up the ball and sent it to first base. Cheer after cheer came from the audience. Glenalvin's catch was probably the more difficult. A hot liner was knocked about seven feet above the ground. Glenalvin jumped up in the air and neatly stopped the ball with one hand and allowed it to drop into the other, where he held it, making a put out.

The score was tied twice during the game, which greatly delighted the spectators. Applause was liberal for good work on either side, the visitors getting a fair share whenever they deserved it.

At the bat the home team did better work than the visitors. Glenalvin, Newman and Lynch did the heavy hitting. The first named scored three base hits and the others two each. On the Aspen side Ward made one single and one double hit.

P. Lynch deserves credit for his good playing. When it is known that he was almost too ill to play and could not be spared on account of the sickness of Wilson his work will be appreciated. He played an errorless game and batted well.

The new players on the Aspen club showed up very well yesterday. This was their first game on this diamond and they made quite a number of friends among the audience by their careful playing.

COLO SPRINGS	AB	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E	SB
Lytle, c	3	3	1	0	7	1	1	2
Glenalvin, 2d b	5	2	1	0	1	3	0	0
Newman, c f	5	1	2	1	2	0	1	2
Breckenridge, 1st b	5	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Valelly, 3d b	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
McMahon, l f	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Lynch, s s	4	1	2	1	2	4	0	1
Hendricks, r f	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fitzgerald, p	3	0	0	1	0	8	1	0
Totals	38	8	9	3	27	17	4	6

ASPEN	AB	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E	SB
Smith, r f	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Taylor, l f	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Adams, c.	4	0	0	0	9	0	1	0
Marcum, 1st b	4	1	1	0	11	0	0	0
Ward, s s	4	1	2	0	1	4	0	0
Decker, c f	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brittain, 3b	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pranter, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Castone, p	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Totals	33	3	6	0	27	16	2	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colo, Springs	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	—8
Aspen	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Springs 4, Aspen 1
Two base hits—Ward
Bases on balls—Off Fitzgerald 3, off Castone 3.
Hit by pitched balls—By Castone 1
Struck out—By Fitzgerald 7, by Castone 9
Passed balls—Lytle 2, Adams 2
Wild pitches—Castone 2
Time of game—1 40
Umpire—Walsh

BASE BALL.

Another Easy Victory for the Champions.

The Colorado Springs team won Wednesday's game in the third inning, scoring nine runs, and afterwards five in the fourth. Time was called in the third inning on account of rain, but the game was resumed after a few minutes' waiting. The Aspen team settled down after the fourth inning and played fair ball, considering the weather and a wet ball. Hendricks and Wilson did good work for the home team. The feature of the game was Lytle's long running catch of a hard hit fly. The following is the official score

COLO. SPRINGS	A. B.	R.	B H	S H	P.O.	A	E.	S B.
Lytle, rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	1
Gleralvin, 1b.	3	2	1	0	6	2	0	1
Newman, cf	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
Breckenridge, 1b.	4	3	1	0	8	0	1	3
Valelly, 3b.	6	2	2	0	1	1	2	0
McMahon, lf.	5	1	3	1	1	0	0	1
Lynch, ss	3	2	0	0	1	4	2	2
Hendricks, p.	5	2	3	0	1	3	0	0
Wilson, c	5	2	2	0	4	4	0	2
Total	39	16	13	2	27	14	6	10

ASPEN	A.B.	R	B H	S H.	P.O	A.	E.	S.B.
Smith, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Marcum, 1b	3	0	0	0	11	1	1	1
Taylor, lf	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Osborne, p.	4	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
Adams, cf.	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	2
Britton, 3b..	4	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
Ward	2	1	2	0	1	3	0	0
Brady, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Pranter, c	4	0	1	0	9	0	1	0
Total..	33	4	6	0	27	18	6	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Springs.	0	1	9	5	0	0	0	0	1	—16
Aspen	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Springs 8, Aspen 2.
Three-base hits—Hendricks, Wilson
Double plays—Marcum to Brady.
Bases on balls—Off Hendricks, 3; off Osborne, 8.
Struck out—By Hendricks, 2; by Osborne, 7
Passed balls—Wilson 1, Pranter 4.
Wild pitches—Hendricks 1, Osborne 3.
Time of game—2 hrs.
Umpire—Walsh.

District Court.

In the district court yesterday the motion in the case of Nevins vs the City of Colorado Springs, argued on Tuesday, was overruled.

Testimony in the condemnation suit of the C. K. & N. vs. C. E. White was then begun and the suit occupied the greater portion of the day. The witnesses in the case were largely confined to well known real estate men, who testified as to the value of the property. Their estimates varied all the way from a few hundred dollars to $7,5[illegible]. Judge Harrison conducted the case for the railroad and Judges Williams and Colburn for Mr. White. The case went to the jury at 4 o'clock and at 5 o'clock it came in for further instructions. The judge instructed them to bring in a sealed verdict.

In the case of the C., K. & N. vs. Noble a jury was secured late in the afternoon, and court was then adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Judge Decker is trying to get through the business this week, as he is anxious to get away for his vacation. If the Manitou Colorado Springs water cases come up this term, it is probable that Judge Stuart or Judge Allen of Denver will be called here to hear them.

Colorado Springs had very little communication with the outside world Tuesday, all on account of some big washouts Monday night. Very heavy rains are reported to have occurred north of the Divide, and that the High Line irrigating canal had burst and flooded the tracks. Both the Rio Grande and Santa Fe suffered, and it was rumored in one instance that some ten miles of track was destroyed. A Rio Grande train, due here at 11 o'clock Monday night, did not get through until 6 o'clock Tuesday night. The Denver, Texas and Fort Worth was the only road whose track was not injured, and the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe used it to reach Denver from the east during the day. A Santa Fe train for the east was made up at this point and left on time Tuesday afternoon.

Not Caught Napping.

On Sunday morning the GAZETTE announced that Mr Norman C Jones, of Manitou, proposed taking water from Lake Moraine for his big reservoir and that he proposed doing it by a syphon. As is well known this city has already spent considerable money in appropriating the water of the lake and hopes some day to own the lake and about it by gift of congress. Mr. Jones already has a party of men at work not far from the lake and proposes to take the water as he argues that the first one to use it has the best title.

It seems that the GAZETTE's hint to the councilmen was not lost, as on Monday Engineer Reid was given full power to act for the city in getting ahead of Mr. Jones. He immediately started Mr E B. Curtis and Mr Bert Conley, of his engineering corps, to the lake, and Tuesday a second party went up, one of them armed with police powers. It is proposed to turn a stream of water from Lake Moraine into the Ruxton creek by means of a pipe line. It will take less than 100 feet of pipe to do this. The authorities do not propose to allow any one to interfere with the waters of the lake, which the city considers its own, although work there has been temporarily stopped.

Mr F. E Dacons, of the Lake City Sentinel, called at the GAZETTE office Tuesday. Mr Dacons has recently returned from an extended tour in the south, made in the interests of his paper, which has a wide reputation as an organ of the P O S of A.

Monday afternoon about 5:30, Willie, the ten year old son of Joseph Goss, who lives in a tent near Weber street and Vermijo avenue, was badly burned by an explosion of coal oil. The boy was igniting some kindling in a stove and used oil to hasten the fire. Not satisfied with the result of the first application of oil he poured more on from a large can. The fire caught the oil and an explosion ensued which scattered the burning fluid over the boy and inside of the tent. The boy rushed into the street screaming with pain. The prompt arrival of a neighbor with a blanket, which he wrapped around the child, extinguished the fire. He is badly burned and his recovery is very doubtful. After carrying the boy to the tent medical assistance was immediately summoned and Dr Garnett arrived and made the injured boy as comfortable as possible. The fire in the tent was extinguished before there was any considerable damage.

The addition to The E[illegible]note is rapidly nearing completion. A substantial elevator has been put in which will connect the various floors. Already applications have been made for apartments in the new part as at present all the rooms available are occupied. Workmen are busy frescoing all the halls in the building. The two ladies owning this hotel well deserve the abundant share of business they have received—the result of their careful and personal management.

The services in the new Congregational church were conducted as announced on Sunday, and both meetings were well attended. The accoustic properties of the building are all that could be desired, and the members of the congregation are greatly pleased with their new church home.

The local bicycle record was probably broken Tuesday. Dr. Chamberlain, C. C. Hoyt and Manager Wilten of the Western Union office coasted from Green Mountain Falls to this city in forty minutes. All these gentlemen ride safeties and are probably the three best riders in this section of country.

The corner stone of the new Episcopal church at Colorado City was laid on Sunday afternoon by Rev Mr Weills of Manitou, Rev. Mr. Kieffer of this city and Rev. Mr Barham of Golden. Mr. Samuel Caldwell has the contract for the erection of the building.

Mr. E. P. Stein, manager of the Kansas City Implement and Farm Journal, the most influential newspaper devoted to the implement trade published in the west, is visiting Colorado Springs and other mountain resorts together with a party of friends.

The contract for cobbling the ditches on Tejon street, between the two parks, has been let to Mr. S. T. Wicks, and already the streets are heaped with piles of the stone. The contract price is [illegible] cents per square foot, and the work will cost some $2[illegible]. Belmont, & Kinney will dress the stone. The councilmen say that they started in with the idea that almost any one could do the work, but they soon learned that if it was to be done properly it must be done by someone with experience and they believe they have the right parties at work.

The county clerk has issued a marriage license to John M. Griffith and Miss Alice E Hopkins, both of Colorado City, and Peter J. Doyle and Miss Kate Keefe, both of Denver.

Lieutenant Thos. Michael of Company A received his commission Tuesday. The lieutenant is one of the oldest militiamen in the city in point of service and deserves his honors.

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LOST—At or near Florissant, Colo., June 23, 1889, two black horse mules, branded PM on left shoulder, aged 7 and 9 years. The 7 year old mule has small white spot on side, caused by rubbing of back band. A reward of $25 will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of both animals delivered either to Carlilles & Weitbree, Pueblo, Colo., or E. A. Sumner, Assistant Engineer D & R G Ry, Florissant, Colo. Carlilles & Weitbree w g-20-2

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SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, } ss
In the County Court,
Rosetta Brown, Plaintiff, vs Franklin Brown Defendant

The People of the State of Colorado, to Franklin Brown, the defendant above named; Greeting;

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County Court, of El Paso County, State of Colorado, in which said Court, County and State the complaint in the above entitled action filed, and answer the complaint therein within thirty days after the service hereof, if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within fifty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint

The said action is brought by the plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce against the defendant, upon the ground of desertion, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under our hand, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 25th day of July, A D 1889
COLBURN & DUDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
wg-27-td

MAP

—OF—

EL PASO

COUNTY.

[illegible]

—TO—

EVERY [illegible]

The Map is issued from the County Surveyor's office from official surveys and records made by G. P. D. TOWNSEND. The map shows every quarter section, whether deeded or having homestead, pre-emption or timber-culture filing. It shows every postoffice, county road, railroad, etc.

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SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, } ss.

In the District Court within and for the said County of El Paso.

Leonard Carpenter, an infant, under fourteen years of age, by James W. Barlow, his guardian ad litem, Plaintiff, vs: Mary Louise Carpenter, Dunbar Carpenter, Alfred St Vrain Carpenter, Mary Louise Carpenter as general guardian of Dunbar Carpenter, Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St Vrain Carpenter, infants under fourteen years of age, Defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado,
To Mary Louise Carpenter, Dunbar Carpenter, Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, Mary Louise Carpenter as general guardian of Dunbar Carpenter, Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, infants under fourteen years of age, the Defendants above named Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the District court of El Paso county, Colorado, in which said Court, county and state the Complaint in the above entitled action will be filed; and answer the complaint therein within thirty days hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within fifty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the Complaint.

The nature of this action is as follows, viz;

To obtain a division and partition of the lands and premises described below, and a sale thereof in case it shall appear that partition thereof cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, and for a division of the proceeds of sale after payment of the reasonable costs and expenses of this action among the parties hereto, and for a determination and adjudication of the rights, titles and interests of the parties interested therein, and for such other and further relief as may be just - - the said lands and premises being situated in the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, viz:

1. Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block M, in D. Russ Wood's addition to the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

2 All those lands and premises situated in the city of Colorado Springs, described as follows Beginning at the southeast corner of Buenaventura street and Cascade avenue, in the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs; running thence south along the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet: thence easterly at a right angle to the last course 190 feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of said alley and parallel with the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet to the south line of Buenaventura street; thence westerly along the said south line 190 feet to place of beginning, with the appurtenances

3. Lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in block 71 in the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

4 Lots numbered 14, 15 and 16 in block 71 in the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

5 Lots numbered 17 and 18 in block 71 in the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

6 The n ½ of lot numbered 2 in block numbered 203 in addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

7 Lot numbered 2 in block numbered 205 in addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

8 The n ½ of the s ½ of lot numbered 4 in block numbered 203 in addition No 1 to city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances,

9 The n 107½ feet of lot numbered 1 in block numbered 2 in the city of Colorado Springs, with appurtenances.

10. That part of lot numbered 2 in block numbered 92 in the city of Colorado Springs, described as follows, viz. Beginning at a point on the west line of said lot 80 feet south of the northwest corner thereof; thence running south on the west line of said lot a distance of 25 feet; thence running east 25 feet to a point on the east line of said lot; thence running north on the east line of said lot a distance of 25 feet to a point 80 feet south of the northeast corner of said lot; thence running west a distance of 25 feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances

11 All those lands and premises situated in the city of Colorado Springs, described as follows. Commencing at a point on the west line of lot numbered 1 in block numbered 92, 107½ feet south of the northwest corner of said lot; thence running east 25 feet over and across said lot: thence north 2½ feet; thence east 75 feet over and across lots numbered 2, 3 and 4; thence south 75 feet along the east line of lot numbered 4; thence west 20 feet; thence north 25 feet; thence west 5 feet; thence north 25 feet; thence west 75 feet over and across lots numbered 3, 2 and 1; thence north 82½ feet to the place of beginning, being a strip of land in the shape of the letter L, composed of parts of lots numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 92, as aforesaid, subject to the perpetual right of way granted by Elisha C. Monk to Arthur E V. Strettell, his heirs or assigns, in a deed dated November 2, 1881, and recorded in deed book 42, at page 182 of the records of El Paso county, for foot passengers, horses, wagons and other vehicles over the following described premises: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot 4 in block 92 in said city, running thence north along the east line of said lot 75 feet; thence west 10 feet; thence south 75 feet; thence east 10 feet to the place of beginning. This right of way was granted to Arthur E. V. Strettell as party of the second part, and limited to the use, benefit and accommodation, in common with Elisha C. Monk, his heirs, and assigns, of the said Arthur E V. Strettell, his heirs, grantees or assigns, then owning, or who might thereafter own, become possessed of, use and occupy that portion of lots 3 and 4 in said block 92, 50 feet front and rear, and 105 feet in depth, and connecting at the southeast corner thereof with the said premises, over which said right of way was granted

12 Also, lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of block E in addition No. 5 to the city of Colorado Springs, with the appurtenances, subject, nevertheless, as to lots numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and as to those parts of lots numbered 13 and 14, lying west of the creek, to the provisions of a certain deed, dated August 10, 1886, and recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 69, page 207, made by Alfred F Carpenter to the Willow Park and Improvement association.

13 Also, lots numbered 1 and 2 in Charles Hallowell Trustees subdivision of block numbered 212 in addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, with the appurtenances

Also any other lands and premises situated in the state of Colorado which were owned by Alfred F. Carpenter, or in which he had any title or interest, at the date of his death on the 28th day of March, 1889, with appurtenances, as will more fully appear from the complaint in this action, to which reference is hereby made,

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you according to the prayer of the complaint in this action.

Given under my hand and official seal at Colorado Springs, in said county, this {SEAL} 19th day of June, A D. 1889.
EDGAR T. HOWBERT, Clerk.

The foregoing summons is served upon the defendant Dunbar Carpenter, by publication thereof pursuant to an order therefor duly made by the clerk of the district court in and for El Paso county, Colorado, on the second day of July, 1889, and duly entered in the office of said clerk.
JOHN DeWITT PELTZ, Plaintiff's Attorney Colorado Springs, Colo.
w-g-8-td

[illegible]

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